FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (CROSS REFERENCE)

PART 5 OF 14

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS RELEASE

SUBJECT: Eleanor Roosevelt

CROSS-REFERENCES

PAGES RELEASED: 158

NOTE: A search of the indices to our central records system at FBI Headquarters revealed cross-references to your subject. A cross-reference is defined as a mention of your subject in a file on another individual, organization, event, activity or the like. In processing cross-references, the pages considered for possible release include only those pages which mention your subject and any additional pages showing the context in which your subject is mentioned. When such a page also contains information about another subject matter, the information "outside the scope" of the request is marked with "o/s" in the margin and bracketed. Whenever possible, the o/s material is released; however, it is withheld if consultation with another government agency would be required or if it is otherwise exempt from disclosure. For your information, the exemptions that apply to the material had it been within the scope of your request has also been noted on the document.

THIS IS ENCLOSURE 5 of 14 ENCLOSURE(S)

$NO DUPLICATION FEE FOR THIS PAGE$

February 11, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. ROSEN
MR. WINTERROWD
MR. NICHOLS

This morning Assistant Attorney General Stanley Barnes called at my office and personally handed to me the attached undated memorandum from his office, directed to the Bureau, and requesting further investigation of the Honor Industry. Judge Barnes stated that the reason he was handing this to me personally was because of its highly confidential nature in that it involved persons of national and international prominence, such as [redacted] and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Judge Barnes stated that Special Agent [redacted] has been working upon this matter and apparently has done a very satisfactory piece of work up to date.

In view of the extreme importance of this matter I would like to have it given special attention, seeing that sufficient personnel are assigned to the same to bring it to an early conclusion but with complete thoroughness. It also should be very carefully supervised by the Investigative Division at the Seat of Government.

[redacted]

Very truly yours,

Attachment

John Edgar Hoover
Director

[redacted]

TIME
DATE
BY

JEH:mpd

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

43723

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	1/17/56	11/3,7-8,10,14,15,16,18,22,23, 12/1,2,5-9, 12-16/55;1/3,4,10-12/56	[redacted]

TITLE
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

CHARACTER OF CASE
[redacted]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Organizational Structure of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) set forth. Current membership of NAACP reported to be about 250,000. Pertinent information concerning membership and structure of NAACP set forth. Information concerning the 46th Annual Convention of the NAACP held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, June 21-26, 1955 and Communist Party (CP) influence at the Convention set forth. Salient parts of article entitled "The 46th Annual Convention of the NAACP" by DOBBY A. WILKERSON which appeared in the August issue of "Political Affairs" set forth. NAACP adopts anti-Communism resolution at National Convention. Resolution adopted not to cooperate with any Communist dominated or left-led organization or union. Information concerning Civil Rights Mobilization for Washington early in 1956 by NAACP and cooperating organizations set forth. Information concerning attempts by the State of Georgia to outlaw the NAACP as "subversive" set forth. [redacted]

SEE INK CORRECTIONS 6, 38, 40, 48, 54, 57. 2-8-56

lec to Internal Revenue via Liaison 7-16-56 WCT

AGENCY RABC-C.S.-LONE VOL
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 2-23-56
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795

EX-121

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[redacted]-1161

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EX-118

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[redacted]

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

[redacted]

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20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-8890

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9th
June
1947

7516

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On Sunday, June 29th, from 4 to 5 P.M. the President of the United States, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Senator Wayne Morse will speak at the closing meeting of the 38th Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to you to sit on the platform on that occasion. Will you be good enough to let us know if you are able to do so. A special card of admission will be sent you.

Sincerely yours

Walter White

Secretary

RECORDED & INDEXED

[redacted] -386 X

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

13 32 JUL 1 1947

EX-22

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAIL ROOM
JUN 24 1947

NY [redacted]

[redacted]

NY T-61 on January 16, 1962, furnished a current letterhead of the NAACP, 20 West 40th Street, New York City, which contains the names of the national officers and members of the Board of Directors, NAACP.

The following individuals are contained on the letterhead as members of the Board of Directors: SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

[redacted]

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT D.C. N.Y.

[redacted]

[redacted]

8424

TRUE COPY

[redacted]

Feb. 19, 1960.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing a copy of a supposedly speech. It is so fantastic, I would like to know if it is a subversive organization; on another sheet is a so called partial list of the Communist-Front affiliations. Quote:

Eleanor Roosevelt (56 incidents) 2,3,4,5,15,18,20,21,22.

Selected List of Communist "Fronts" as defined in "Guide to Subversive Organizations & Publications" (House Document 226, 85th Congress). REC-84 [redacted]

1. American Com. for Democracy & Intellual Freedom
2. American Com for protection of Foreign Born

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3. American League for Peace & Democracy (League Against War & Fascism.)
4. American Youth Congress
5. China Aid Council.
6. Citizens Committee to free Earl Browder
7. Civil Rights Congress.
8. Committe for Peaceful Alternatives to the Alantic Pact.
9. Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.
10. Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committe.
11. Mid-Century Conference for Peace.
12. National Com. to Repeal the McCarran Act.
13. National Com. to secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, etc.
14. National Com. to Win the Peace.
15. National Council of American-Soviet Friendship etc.
16. National Counsil of the Arts, Sciences & Professions.
17. National Lawyers' Guild.
18. National Negro Congress.
19. "New Masses."
20. "Protestant" (Protestant Digest")
21. Southern Conference Educational Fund (Southern Conference for Human Welfare).
22. "Soviet Russia Today" ("New World Review")
23. Spanish Refugee Appeal.
24. Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

U.S.

Quote: "An organization known as Modern Community Developers is attempting to set up a racially-intergrated subdivision in Deerfield. The founder of MCD was Kivie Keplen, a director of the National Ass. for the Advancement of the Colored People. The advisory Com of MCD includes the following directors of the NAACP or members of the NAACP fund raising "Com. of 100": Albert Sprague Coolcdge, Morton Grossman, William Grossman, William Scheide, Max Delson, Jackie Robison, and Eleanor Roosevelt" Unquote.

Also I Quote
"(Adapted from the record of a public hearing of the Florida Legislation, Investigation Committe, Feb. 10, 1958,"
Unquote.

The enclosed was sent to my son & he gave it to me, I told him I would get in touch with you.

To me the pamphlet enclosed & the rest, surely is from a very subversive group. It was a puzzle to my son as well as myself. I sent for 4 extra copies, it came from Box 365, Park Ridge, Ill. initialed (N.R.S.) intitials, but the envelope came from Pittsbugh, Pa. - The copy to my son came from Evanston, Ill.

Please let me know what it is all about & from what group of propagandists.

Sincerely,
/s/ [redacted]

TRUE COPY

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	JUL 19 1954	5/10-13,14,17-21,24,25,27,28; 6/1-11,15-29; 7/12-15/54	[redacted]

TITLE
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

CHARACTER OF CASE
[redacted]

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

7-1

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) incorporated under NYS Membership Laws, 6/19/11. Stated aims, objectives, history and officers set forth. Informant reports NAACP operates approximately 1000 branches throughout 40 of the 48 states. Reported a total membership of about 200,000. NAACP leaders denounce Communism and reveal awareness of the CP to infiltrate and "Push" CP line. Sample of CP directive concerning activity in NAACP set forth revealing objectives, methods, and means to recruit CP members into NAACP. Contents of article "The NAACP Convention" in November 1953 issue of "Political Affairs" set forth. Reliable informant reports that a standard CP directive is in effect at present time which is being vigorously pursued by CP members to join and infiltrate NAACP. Instant organization considered by the CP as a "Prime Organization" and an "Umbrella to get out of the rain". Indications of CP to infiltrate and dominate the NAACP Branches throughout the United States and its territories set forth.

cc to Internal Revenue Service 7-16-54 WCT

54 [redacted] 3/4 N

AGENCY
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RETURN TO INDEXING DESK

[redacted]

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Board of Directors U.A.H.C.

[redacted] Hyde Park, N.Y.,

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT; Jamaica, N.Y., [redacted]

Kansas City, Mo., [redacted] Los Angeles, Calif.,

769

[redacted]

January 15, 1958

PERSONAL

[redacted]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

55019

Dear [redacted]

The attached papers carry records indicating Communist affiliation of 134 individuals whose names appear on the current national letterhead of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the current national letterhead of The Committee of 100 In Support of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

46 of these individuals have separate incidents of Communist affiliation connected with their names 15 or more times each, ranging up to a total of 108 separate affiliations on the part of [redacted]

The individuals whose names appear on the national letterhead of the NAACP and/or The Committee of 100, have a grand total of 2194 affiliations as described above.

You will notice the sheet labeled "15 Or More Incidents Each" carries a professional, or employment, or similar identification, indicating 20 of these 46 are clergymen; 6 are identified as attorneys; one as a chief justice of a state supreme court; 9 are educators. 3 of the 9 educators are also identified as clergymen. 4 clergymen have a title of bishop. The other categories are self apparent.

Many experts in the field of Communism, as well as experts in the security investigating agencies of federal and state governments, will observe this as one of the most shocking and alarming compilations made in connection with any one organization which does not qualify under the technical requirements necessary to designate the NAACP as a Communist front.

The attached report consists of 280* pages. This is an original research project report never compiled heretofore. Parts of this report were completed in December 1957 and other parts during January 1958.

Cordially yours,

[redacted]

*51 page synopsis of 20 Sputniks for Negroes
229 pages NAACP leaders' records.

[redacted] - 2287

2281

Southern Conference for Human Welfare — S.C.H.W.

The first big penetration of the Communist Party into the South came with the launching of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in November 1938. The launching took place in Birmingham, Alabama, with the blessings of the White House. Eleanor Roosevelt was the principal speaker.

On November 22, 1938, Mrs. Roosevelt, addressing the conference, said; "The eyes of the world are upon us...The future of democracy rests with the nation's youth. Face the question with open minds and above all make sure a thing is true before accepting it as true. On this alone can we stake our hopes for democracy." (Report of Proceedings of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, p.29)

Eleanor Roosevelt, Board of Directors, NAACP:

(1) All-Harlem Youth Conference -- sent greetings -- Daily Worker, May 12, 1938 List of Communist Affiliations of NAACP.

(2) American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born -- sponsor -- Daily Worker, October 21, 1941, page 4

(3) American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born -- sponsor of dinner -- program, October 26, 1946

(4) American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born -- signer of open letter -- folder, 1947

(5) American Committee for Spanish Freedom -- sent message to -- Daily Worker, November 23, 1945, page 8

(6) American Committee for Yugoslav Relief -- made cash contribution to -- Headlines of ACYR, July 1945, page 1

(7) American Committee for Yugoslav Relief -- accepts honorary chairmanship -- Daily Worker, December 21, 1945, page 3

(8) American Committee for Yugoslav Relief -- honorary chairman -- letterhead, July 23, 1948

(9) American Communications Association -- speaker at annual convention -- Baltimore Evening Sun, April 16, 1940, page 8

(10) American Federation of Teachers, Local #5 -- received annual award -- Daily Worker, April 23, 1939

(11) American League for Peace and Democracy -- sent donation to China Aid Council -- Daily Worker, March 21, 1938

(12) American Relief for Greek Democracy -- honorary chairman -- letterhead, November 19, 1946

(13) American Student Union -- entertained leader, Joseph P. Lash, at White House, November 30, 1939 -- Times-Herald, December 1, 1939

(14) American Youth Congress -- sent letter of greetings to Milwaukee -- official program, July 2-5, 1937

(15) American Youth Congress -- speaker at City College -- Daily Worker, January 29, 1938

(16) American Youth Congress -- speaker at New York dinner -- Evening Star, March 1, 1939

(17) American Youth Congress -- speaker, New York -- program, July 9, 1939

(18) American Youth Congress -- defender of AYC before Council of Southern Women -- Evening Star, January 26, 1940, page 4

(19) American Youth Congress -- invited Congressmen to White House to meet AYC leaders -- Washington Post, February 7, 1940, pages 1, 7

(20) American Youth Congress -- speaker, Monday Evening Club -- program, February 13, 1940

(21) American Youth Congress -- speaker, Chicago -- program, April 13, 1940

(22) American Youth Congress -- defended -- Liberty, April 20, 1940

(23) China Aid Council -- sponsor -- undated folder

(24) Christmas Amnesty Plea for Communists Convicted Under the Smith Act -- signer of petition to President Eisenhower urging commutation of sentences and postponement of trials -- New York Times, December 21, 1955, page 20

(25) Daughters of the American Depression -- sponsor -- New York Times, May 13, 1940

(26) End Jim Crow in Baseball Committee -- sponsor -- news release, July 30, 1945

(27) Foster Parents Plan for Spanish Children -- supporter -- Direction, October 1939

(28) Indusco -- member of advisory board -- letterhead, April 1951

(29) Jewish Black Book Committee -- sponsor -- undated pamphlet

(30) League of Women Shoppers -- speaker, New York -- Daily Worker, December 9, 1936

(31) Metropolitan Music School -- advisory council member -- catalog, 1953-54; 1954-55

(32) Motion Picture Artists Committee -- sent donation -- Daily Worker, March 21, 1938

(33) National Citizens Emergency Relief Committee to Aid Strikers Families -- member of national board -- Worker, March 17, 1946, page 5

(34) National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax -- sponsor -- letterhead, March 8, 1946

(35) National Conference on the German Problem -- sponsor -- official release, March 6, 1947

(36) National Council of American-Soviet Friendship -- sent greetings -- Worker, November 19, 1944, page 2

(37) National Council of American-Soviet Friendship -- sent greetings to rally -- Daily Worker, November 15, 1945, page 3

(38) National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Committee of Women -- sent greetings to Soviet women on International Women's Day -- Daily Worker, March 4, 1946, page 8

(39) National Council of American-Soviet Friendship -- member of Committee of Women -- press release, March 13, 1947

(40) National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights -- endorser of statement -- folder, 1940

(41) National Negro Congress -- speaker at Philadelphia gathering -- Daily Worker, February 12, 1938

(42) National Right-to-Work Congress -- speaker -- program, June 3, 1939

(43) People's Front for Peace -- sent greetings -- Daily Worker, August 30, 1937, page 2

(44) Protestant Digest -- writer of statement -- letterhead, December 27, 1939

(45) Russian War Relief -- sent telegram of greeting -- Soviet Russia Today, December 1941, page 20

(46) Southern Conference Educational Fund -- signer of letter protesting Congressional hearings on SCEF -- letter, June 10, 1954

(47) Southern Conference for Human Welfare -- speaker -- program, November 20-23, 1938

(48) Southern Conference for Human Welfare -- speaker at convention in Chattanooga -- program, April 16, 1940

(49) Southern Conference for Human Welfare -- consultant -- official report, 1942

(50) Southern Negro Youth Congress -- speaker -- April 28, 1939

(51) Soviet Russia Today -- contributor -- Soviet Russia Today, June 1942, page 6

(52) United American Spanish Aid Committee -- supporter -- Appendix IX, page 1608

(53) United States Arrangements Committee, World Youth Conference -- honorary patron -- letterhead, July 1945

(54) United Student Peace Committee -- endorser of "peace strike" -- Daily Worker, April 20, 1939

(55) Workers Alliance -- speaker at convention, Washington, D. C. -- New York Sun, June 7, 1939, page 1

(56) World Youth Congress -- speaker at opening session -- Vassar College, August 16, 1938

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ASSOCIATION OF
CITIZENS' COUNCILS
OF MISSISSIPPI

Greenwood, Mississippi

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PASS IT ON TO SOMEONE ELSE.

[redacted] - 1694

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INDEXED-41

THE UGLY TRUTH

ABOUT

THE NAACP

File 61-3176 Jr #5

AN ADDRESS BY

ATTORNEY GENERAL EUGENE COOK

OF GEORGIA

BEFORE THE

55th ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

OF GEORGIA

HELD IN ATLANTA

posed legislation to outlaw the Communist Party held before the House Un-American Activities Committee on May 3, 1950. Although he stoutly denied being a Communist, he was quoted as saying that such a question was "unfair" because it "immediately precludes from appearing before this Committee many of the people who would be on trial under a bill of this kind." The transcript further quoted him as saying that: "Presumably there are people who may, for sincere and personal reasons, wish to be members of the Communist Party. They may want to come here and object to this bill, but, I suppose, if they had to answer that question, they very likely would not come."

Director of Public Relations Henry Lee Moon, the Association's propaganda chief, is listed as a member of the "subversive and Communist" Washington Book Shop and the likewise-designated National Negro Congress which is "the Communist-front movement in the United States among negroes." His book, "Balance of Power: The Negro Vote," was praised by the Daily Worker and he was listed in 1949 as a *nominee to be commentator* for the "subversive and Communist" Voice of Freedom Committee.

Of the NAACP's 28 Vice Presidents, the following 11 have records of Un-American activities:

John Haynes Holmes, 23 citations; A. Philip Randolph, 20 citations; the late Mary McLeod Bethune (who still is listed as a vice president) and William Lloyd Imes, 16 citations each; Oscar Hammerstein, II, the composer, and Bishop W. J. Walls, seven citations each; Ira W. Jayne and L. Pearl Mitchell, two citations each; and Willard S. Townsend, T. G. Nutter and Grace B. Fenderson, one citation each.

Of the 47 members comprising the Association's Board of Directors, the following 28 have records of the Un-American activities:

Earl B. Dickerson, 25 citations; Algernon D. Black, 18 citations; Lewis Gannett, 15 citations; Roscoe Dunjee, 13 citations; S. Ralph Harlow and Chairman Channing H. Tobias, 10 citations each; William H. Hastie, nine citations; Hubert T. Delaney, eight citations; Benjamin E. Mays, president of Atlanta's Morehouse College, six citations; Robert C. Weaver, five citations; Buell G. Gallagher, four citations; President Arthur B. Spingarn, Earl

G. Harrison, James J. McClendon, Ralph Bunche, Allen Knight Chalmers and W. Montague Cobb, three citations each; J. M. Tinsley, Wesley W. Law of Savannah, Ga., Norman Cousins, Z. Alexander Looby, Harry J. Greene and Alfred Baker Lewis, two citations each; and H. Claude Hudson, Carl R. Johnson, A. Maceo Smith, James Hinton and Theodore M. Berry, one citation each.

Two other Vice Presidents and three other Directors are well-known apologists for left-wing causes. The two Vice Presidents are Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon and Eric Johnston of the Motion Picture Industry. The three Directors are Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, CIO President Walter Reuther and Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York.

Other officers of the NAACP with Un-American activity records are:

Lloyd Garrison, chairman, National Legal Committee, five citations; Treasurer Allan Knight Chalmers and Branch Department Director Gloster B. Current, three citations each; Southeast Regional Secretary Ruby Hurley, West Coast Regional Secretary Franklin H. Williams, Field Secretary Madison S. Jones and Assistant Special Counsel Robert L. Carter, two citations each; and Field Secretary Tarea Hall Pittman, one citation.

But of all the NAACP officials and policy-makers listed in the files of the House Un-American Activities Committee, none has a record as notorious as that of W. E. B. DuBois to whom I have previously referred as one of the founders and present "Honorary Chairman" of the Association. No less than 72 citations of Communist, Communist-front and subversive activity are entered against his name—the latest of which was the statement he issued upon the death of Joseph Stalin reading: "Let all negroes, Jews and foreign-born who have suffered in America from prejudice and intolerance, remember Joseph Stalin."

Yet this same W. E. B. DuBois was one of the "modern scientific authorities" whose writings were accepted by the United States Supreme Court as the basis for its decision of May 17, 1954, prohibiting segregation in the public schools. DuBois contributed to 82 different portions of the book, "An American Dilemma," which was cited in its

1694

Reds Scrap Negro Front, Turn Sights On Another Group

NAACP on Guard As National Negro Congress Is Buried

By FREDERICK WOLTMAN,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

The Communist party has decided to scrap one of its pet fronts, the National Negro Congress, and concentrate on infiltrating the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, the country's foremost non-political Negro organizations, with 1509 branches and 580,000 members.

A secret decision to liquidate its 11-year-old front among the Negroes and try to capture branches of the NAACP was reached last summer by the Communists' top national committee, according to this week's issue of Counterattack, newsletter on Communism.

The first step came to light in an obscure announcement from Chicago last week, following a conference of the Civil Rights Congress, legal defense arm of the Communist party. The latter announced simply that the National Negro Congress would shortly "merge" with it.

First Plan Failed.

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, meanwhile, told the World-Telegram today that the Communist party has already tried to infiltrate eight of its branches.

"We cracked down quickly," Mr. White said, "and will continue to be watchful.

"It has long been Moscow's tactics to direct its local Communist parties to concentrate on persons most exploited. This is nothing new to us. But we won't let any political party to come in and dictate our policy or use the NAACP for its own purposes."

"Undoubtedly," he added, "it was originally the plan of the National Negro Congress to step in and displace the NAACP. That failed."

The proposed "merger" is only a cover-up for liquidation so the Communists running the so-called Negro Congress can move in on the NAACP, says Counterattack, which is published at 55 W. 42nd St., by a group of former FBI agents who are specialists on Communism.

Inconspicuous Drive.

"The party has ordered them to behave discreetly awhile," accordingly this year set up a Cultural Division, with a large facade of front names. Among them were Elisse Landi, Eva LeGallienne, Elsa Maxwell, Elmer Rice, Rex Ingram, Bennett Cerf and Franklin P. Adams, as well as scores of veteran Communist fellow travelers such as Johannes Steel, Leverett S. Gleason, and Donald Ogden Stewart.

As part of the buildup, it staged auditions in Town Hall last September to pick six unknown Negro musical artists. Three concerts were arranged for them and similar auditions were announced for 1948 with preliminary try-outs in key cities throughout the nation.

The new shift in signals took effect, meanwhile, and another Communist front is about to be buried quietly—on party orders.

Directors of the NAACP, on which the Communist party will now concentrate, include Eric Johnston, Justice Hubert T. Delaney, former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Sen. Arthur Capper (R., Kan.)

The National Negro Congress
The National Assn. for the

Internal Security

RECORDED & INDEXED 76

7 JAN 7 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

N. Y. World Telegram
DATED DEC 8 1947

Marshall Plan for NAACP

THE MARSHALL PLAN and the atom bomb politics of Truman and Dewey are now visiting civil war upon the largest Negro rights organization in the country—the National Association for Advancement of Colored Peoples.

Last Monday afternoon Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, NAACP director of research, was fired by the Association's board for having questioned the objectives of America's foreign policy as administered by the Truman-Dewey coalition.

The excuse given by the board for ousting Dr. DuBois, a founder of the association, is that he made his complaint public before it came officially before it.

Dr. DuBois' memo on foreign policy had condemned the bipartisan foreign policy as being against the colonial people and opposed to UN civil rights' action. He charged Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had announced she would resign her UN post if any other nation brought up the civil rights issue.

Under such conditions he opposed having Walter White, Association secretary, represent the NAACP as consultant for the American delegation.

White, himself, has been active on the political front in his Herald-Tribune column, having attacked the candidacy of Henry Wallace twice there recently. He sailed for Paris with the American UN delegation the same afternoon Dr. DuBois was fired.

The issue seems pretty clear: A Marshall Plan imperialist foreign policy against a policyy of anti-imperialism and colonial freedom.

Dr. DuBois, an outstanding and revered leader of the Negro people, has been ousted by the organization which he helped found because he insists that the organization remain in the fight for freedom. As a supporter of Henry Wallace, he sought in politics the program which most closely approached the NAACP program against Jimcrow and imperialism.

Arthur Spingarn, Association board chairman, after voting to fire Dr. DuBois, said of him: "He is one of the greatest leaders of his race and will be long remembered gratefully by all who value freedom."

Did the leaders of the NAACP, in kicking Dr. DuBois out, turn their backs on the fight for freedom?

That is the question which they will now have to answer to the members and friends of the organization.

9 SEP 23 1948

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NOT RECORDED

78 SEP 20 1948

This is a clipping from Page 9 of the Daily Worker

Date 9-16-48

Clipped at the Seat of Government:

FIVE

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

The NAACP Has Accomplished Much for Democracy

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

HYDE PARK, Sunday—From July 12 to 17 in Los Angeles the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will hold its annual conference and celebrate its 40th anniversary.

The closing session will be a memorable one because the annual presentation of the Spingarn Medal will be made by Madame Pandit of India to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche.

I hope that on this anniversary many people will review the work of this organization since its beginning in 1909. This group has worked under the American Constitutional system and within the framework of the Constitution and has accomplished much for real democracy.

Not many people will remember the beginnings of this organization. In 1908 the country had been shocked by stories of race riots in Springfield, Ill. For two days mobs, among them many of the town's "best citizens," went wild and killed and wounded scores of Negroes and drove thousands from the city. The accounts in the newspapers stirred up a great deal of feeling in the North, and brought about a meeting in 1909 in New York City, with William English Walling, Mary White Ovington and Dr. Henry Moskowitz, among others, participating.

* * *

AT that first meeting it was decided to call together a national conference on the Negro question and the group turned to Oswald Garrison Villard, then president of the New York Evening Post, who drafted the call to the meeting which was to be held on Lincoln's birthday. Many fine people accepted this invitation, and Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois was called from Atlanta University to an executive position in the new organization. In 1910 there appeared the first number of the "Crisis," the magazine of the association.

Perhaps the most vital accomplishments over the years are in the legal area of the work, carrying cases to the Supreme Court, often successfully.

* * *

I THINK the creed that expressed the spirit at the foundation of the organization is still the one by which its members live today. This creed is found in James Russel Lowell's verses, written 70 years ago.

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of truth with falsehood, for the good or evil side . . .
Then to side with truth is noble when we share her wretched crust,
Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just;
Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside,
Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord is crucified,
And the multitude makes virtue of the faith they had denied."

Walter White has been the executive secretary for a long time and he is now taking a well-earned year of rest, so Roy Wilkins, who has been the assistant secretary and editor of the "Crisis," which is still the monthly magazine, has been made secretary during Mr. White's absence. Mr. Wilkins has done much successful investigating for the organization.

The NAACP is working very well. I think it is one of the best bulwarks that we have against Communism among our Negro population, since its members are active in promoting democracy.

[redacted]

G.I.R. 4,

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WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS
CITY EDITION
DATE 7/11/49

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White's Future as NAAP Head Hinges on Today's Vital Meeting

By TED POSTON

At the most crucial board meeting in its 41-year history, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People today will decide whether to retain Walter White as executive secretary or drop the internationally famous Negro spokesman who has headed the civil rights organization for over two decades.

Ostensibly, the 48-member board of directors, meeting today at 20 W. 40th St., will be voting on White's expressed willingness to return to his post on May 31, following a year's leave of absence induced by a cardiac condition.

Actually, the board will be giving consideration to charges by White's opponents on the board that the Negro leader's marriage last July to Miss Poppy Cannon, a white advertising executive, has ended his usefulness to the interracial organization.

White, under whose leadership the NAACP attracted an unprecedented 500,000 Negro and white members, offered to resign last May after doctors warned him that a heart ailment might prove fatal unless he relaxed his activities.

The board then tabled his resignation and voted instead the year's leave of absence, appointing Roy Wilkins, White's assistant, as acting secretary.

Last month, White informed the board that his health had improved and that his doctors said he could return to his duties as executive secretary.

Opposing his return at today's meeting, however, will be Carl Murphy, publisher of the Afro-American Newspapers, a chain of Negro metropolitan weeklies with the second largest circulation in the Negro field.

Murphy, whose newspapers editorially endorsed the interracial marriage of Paul Robeson [illegible] before the White-Cannon nuptials last July, has been the most vocal of the board members demanding summary dismissal of the noted executive.

One of White's staunchest supporters is expected to be Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, long-time NAACP supporter and one of 15 white members on the board of directors.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

G.I.F.

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N.A.A.P.

Civil Rights & Domestic Violence

CLIPPING FROM THE

Washington Post

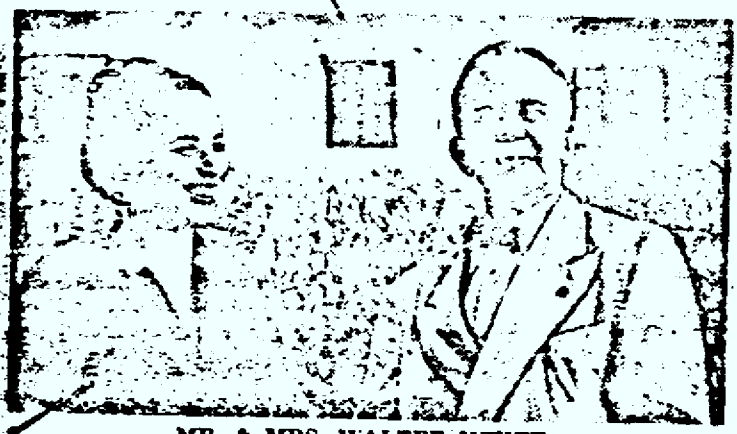
MAY 8 1950

FBI - DIVISION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Walter White Set to Resume NAACP



MR. & MRS. WALTER WHITE

By TED POSTON

Walter White, spark plug of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People for more than two decades, was ready today to resume his duties as executive secretary of the largest civil rights organization among Negroes.

White was recalled to his position by a 23-12 vote of the board of directors yesterday, following a 3½-hour debate.

Technically, the board adopted a "plan of organization without regard to personalities" submitted by a special committee appointed by Dr. Louis Wright, NAACP board chairman, last January to plot the future opera-

G.I.R. 1

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78 JUL 7 1950

N.A.A.C.P.
Civil Rights & Honesty Volume
CLIPPING FROM THE
Post & Home News
N. Y.
DATE: MAY 9 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

tions of the organization.

Actually, however, the board rejected charges by White's opponents on the board that his effectiveness to the organization had been seriously impaired last July when he married Poppy Cannon, a white advertising executive.

Earlier, White had attempted to resign all connection with the NAACP when doctors warned him in May, 1949, that his duties endangered his life because of a heart ailment. The board rejected his proffered resignation at that time, and gave him a year's leave of absence.

His marriage followed two months later. Yesterday's showdown vote resulted from new reports by his physicians that rest and treatment had improved his condition, and that he was now able to return to his NAACP duties.

Under yesterday's vote, which really constituted only an indirect showdown on the issue of the marriage of the internationally-famous Negro leader to a woman of another race, White returns to active direction of the NAACP, which he built to a record Negro-white membership of 500,000 on June 1.

Roy Wilkins, White's assistant for two decades, who had served as acting executive secretary dur-

Continued on Page 21

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Walter White Set to Resume NAACP Helm

Continued from Page 5

ing his year's leave, becomes administrator of internal affairs—a new post recommended by the planning committee. The same committee will recommend a slate of top officials for the NAACP by next January.

The vote against White's return was cast mainly by Southern directors, who contended that the marriage of White to a white woman would bring the question of "social equality" into the fight for Negro rights in their areas.

Aided by Mrs. Roosevelt

Leading the fight for his return were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and a number of Northern Negro leaders who felt that the whole question of Negro rights would be compromised if an interracial marriage were used as a basis of firing the man who admittedly had contributed much in 31 years service to making the NAACP an effective civil rights organization.

The directors, however, assumed more control over affairs of the organization.

In the future, not only the executive director but the administrator, the head of the legal department and the public relations chief will be appointed directly by the board.

After January, the board will also elect a manager of the Washington office of the NAACP. A somewhat similar position is now held there by Leslie Perry, administrative assistant, who last September married Ruth Weyand, a white attorney for the National Labor Relations Board.

Robert Denham, special counsel for the NLRB, fired Miss Weyand "for the good of the service," but the NAACP board yesterday continued Perry in his present position until the special committee makes its recommendations for top personnel next fall.

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Mrs. Roosevelt

Legalistic View Taken by Courts in Alabama

HYDE PARK—I was formally presented on Tuesday afternoon by Tau Kappa Alpha National Forensic Honor Society with its "speaker of the year" award.

I feel very much honored by this since the society says it is given for "effective, responsible and intelligent speaking on significant public questions during 1955 in the field of education, scientific and cultural activities."

I certainly is a rewarding thing to be told that I have done well in one of the activities which take up a good part of my time.

¶ Legalistic View

I HEARD yesterday morning that the Alabama Supreme Court had turned down an appeal by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to suspend a $100,000 contempt of court fine which was set by the circuit court.

Both of these are state courts and I suppose it is natural for them to take a narrow legalistic point of view and to feel they have a right to know the members of an organization within their state. The NAACP had refused to produce a list of its Alabama members.

The courts must realize, however, that fear of reprisals, economic or physical, under present tensions makes the disclosure of such a list utterly impossible from a moral standpoint. If the situation would be reversed, the whole thing could be understood much better.

I wonder if it occurs to the White Citizens' Council members or the court judges that this question will affect not only the state of Alabama. The whole world is watching what happens there.

Citizens of Alabama say they fight for freedom—freedom to do as they choose—yet they probably are jeopardizing the freedom of the world. For Asia and Africa are the two continents where today the beliefs of a democratic free world are being weighed against the beliefs of the communist world. If the number of communist states should rise, the number of free people in the world would diminish, thereby lessening the chances of keeping other people in the world free.

The question before us in the United States is not what we do in our country but what effect the things that are done in Alabama will have on the future of the world.

¶ Shocking Story

THAT was a most shocking story in the Tuesday papers describing how criminals—36 inmates of Rock Quarry State Prison in Georgia—broke their legs with 10-pound sledgehammers in protest against working conditions. Mr. Forrester, the state director of correction, said the men were working at a rock quarry and he described them as "among the most hardened in Georgia."

PROTEST AGAINST WORKING CONDITIONS

Have you ever seen a chain gang in Georgia working along the road? Have you ever watched the men in charge of these road camps with their whips and their pistols in their belts?

I still remember one guard's face which I saw 20 years ago in one of these camps. I was more afraid of him than I was of the prisoners.

It is bad for any man to have complete control over another human being, and this whole system in Georgia is a bad system. Men do not inflict such pain and serious injury on themselves merely to get out of doing hard work. There must have been unbearable conditions. And we call ourselves advanced in our penal institutions.

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

[redacted]

Wash. Post and Times Herald 32
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N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

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Date

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Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT COLORED PEOPLE

SAY NEGRO GROUPS ARE INFILTRATED

Negro Ex-Communists Relate Details of Penetration; Legislative Committee Hearings To Continue

By ED CLINTON

Two Negro ex-Communists testified today that Communist infiltration of Negro and other minority groups started more than 25 years ago.

And one of them, Leonard Patterson of Jamaica, L. I., N. Y., said exploitation of minor incidents into full scale race tensions started as early as 1929, when Communist agitators precipitated a riotous textile strike in Gastonia, N. C.

He testified before the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation which is looking into causes of racial unrest in the South via a series of public hearings.

The other Negro, Manning Johnson, Washington, D. C., followed Patterson to the witness stand in the Court of Appeal room at the State Capitol just before the noon recess and described his affiliation with the Communists.

Committee Chairman Sen. William Rainach said Johnson's testimony would continue this afternoon and another witness may be called if time permits. He said at least three other witnesses are to be heard from before the hearings close.

Already on record is the testimony of W. Guy Banister, New Orleans, assistant police superintendent and former FBI agent, and Joseph Kornfedder, Detroit, former Communist.

Work in Churches

Much of the infiltration of Negro society by the Communists has [illegible] the colored churches, Patterson told the committee.

"The bulk of the Negro population was in the churches, so the technique was to give them top priority."

STAR WITNESS—The star witness at this morning's hearings on the cause of racial unrest, before the Joint Legislative Committee on segregation was Leonard Patterson of Jamaica, L.I. The Negro told the committee he was active in the Communist Party and listed examples of its infiltration of Negro and other minority groups in the South and in Louisiana.—Photo by Ken Armstrong.

Answering direct questions by Committee Counsel Bill Shaw, Patterson said: "The Communist party has been able infiltrating churches in the South, the North and all over the United States."

And, he added, they have infiltrated Negro and other minority groups in this country.

"But," he stressed, "the Negro as a body has never accepted communism."

In great detail, he related his personal experiences as a member of the Young Communist League, later as a member of the Communist Party central committee, and as an active participant in the "revolutionary plan for overthrowing the government and to dominate the world."

A graduate of the Lenin school in Moscow, where Communist agents for international organizing are trained, he explained the indoctrination procedures.

Second priority in their efforts to infiltrate the South, Patterson said, was given to labor unions.

"They concentrated on longshoremen's unions in ports like New Orleans, Houston and Savannah, Ga.," he said.

Quit in 1937

It was a disagreement over a longshoremen's strike that prompted him to sever his connection with the party in 1937, the witness declared.

After years in various capacities he was assigned to organize longshoremen in Philadelphia and [illegible] in that work when the "[illegible]

TOP CLIPPING
DATED 3-7-57
FROM STATE TIMES.
MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

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SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAR 11 1957
FBI — NEW ORLEANS

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NOT RECORDED
138 MAR 26 1957

STATE TIMES
BATON ROUGE, LA.
3/8/57
Page 1 Cols. 5 - 7

50 APR 1 1957

est Coast port strike" was called. He said he followed the party licy of making demands in iladelphia and the operators acded to his demands.

"But I had no authority to set the strike," he said. "I had to port to the executive committee nd to the party. When I made at report they told me, 'We're ot interested in 10 cents an hour r in getting a couple more men on ach crew, we want to demonstrate the power of the Communist party.'

"It was then I knew that they did not have the interests of the Negro, or anyone else, at heart," he added.

He said he withdrew from the party shortly after the incident [illegible] and co-operated

(Continued on Page 8-A, Col. 1)

AY NEGRO

(Continued From Page 1)

with various federal agencies in combatting communism ever since.

Cites Examples

Specific examples of what he called the "Communist technique" [illegible] participated in such things as the march on Washington after the Scottsboro case, the [illegible] massacre in which the Communist-inspired Share Croppers Union was involved, and several others.

"These," he said, "are just examples of the way the party exploits an incident out of all proportion."

The Communists came South with the intent of creating trouble and tensions, Patterson flatly declared.

He read from what he said were excerpts from records of the party, citing their objective as complete world domination, and identified a pamphlet as "the Communists bible for organization of the Negroes."

Several Negroes, including the Rev. T. J. Jemison, local minister and integration leader, were in the audience as the testimony was given.

[illegible] organiations," Patterson said, "are part and parcel of the party—they are governed by the party rules—they follow the party line."

Summarizing his reasons for voluntarily appearing before the committee, Patterson said he could not hold with the Communist doctrines that a bloody revolution is necessary.

"I believe," he said, "that the people in any state of the United States who have differences of opinion on racial issues or any other [illegible] can find intelligent people in both sides who can work out the problems and find a satisfactory solution.

"And," he added, "the Negro citizens are loyal citizens to their government and their nation—they are sometimes misled."

Johnson Testifies

Johnson's testimony during the morning session was limited to his background in the party and since he left it in 1940.

He left the party, he said, during the Nazi-Soviet pact.

"It takes something bordering on shock to compel someone who has been indoctrinated as thoroughly as I was to make the break," he said.

Since leaving the party, he added, he has been a "conservative."

"I'm not a middle-of-the-roader," he declared, "a middle-of-the-roader is a coward—he doesn't want to take a stand on either side—and I don't want to be a leftist—so I'm a conservative."

Rainach indicated Johnson's testimony would substantiate that of Patterson and add details of Southern infiltration by the party.

Other Witnesses

Still to be heard are three witnesses, including Dist. Atty. Leander Perez of Plaquemies Parish, a segregation leader for many years. Rainach has not identified the other witnesses.

Yesterday morning Banister gave his views of the Communist influences in the South based on his 17 years as an investigator of subversives for the FBI.

At the afternoon session yesterday, Kornfedder described in detail how the party worked to organize Negroes while he was a member and organizer.

"The party has infiltrated the NAACP in the United States," Kornfedder declared, "but that doesn't mean they control it."

"To have control," he continued, "they must have penetrated sufficiently to have a deciding voice in the upper counsels. That isn't the case yet with the NAACP."

But he warned, "it could be the case, however, if the leadership does not become more alert."

Although the NAACP says it is fighting communism, he added, "one can't be serious about combatting Communist infiltratiop and still advertise and sell Communist literature.

"They haven't yet come around to the attitude of the CIO, that you must fight it here, there and every day. With the NAACP, its just an occasional potshot."

Tried Everything

Kornfedder testified Communists tried everything from Negro front organizations to religion to penetrate the Southland.

"Moscow just couldn't understand the South, it was a hard nut," he said. He said he began party work with Negroes in the 1930s.

Now, Kornfedder added, only one Negro front group still operates, the Council of African Affairs and "its main objective is to foster Negro Nationalism in Africa."

Having closed its front groups, he said, the Communist party now is attempting to take over the NAACP.

"It's going to be a fight," he said. "The Negro commission of the party is in direct contact with Moscow. They have 1,600 more or less experienced Negro party workers they can throw around in any direction."

He estimated Negroes made up half the approximately 600 Americans he said were trained for subversion in Moscow the last 30 years.

Kornfedder slowly gave what he said was a step-by-step story of Communist efforts in Dixie, concentrating on Negroes.

He described one front group, which he called the People's Institute of Applied Religion, which used religion to gain Southern Negroe interest.

Then, he continued, the Southern Conference on Human Rights was developed, after the Commies found they were using too many Northern groups in the South.

Mrs. FDR Leader

To questions, he testified Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the late President, was "one of the leaders" in the Southern Conference, and so was former Sen. Frank Graham of North Carolina.

"To what extent did the CIO aid this communistic tactic of penetrating the South," he was asked.

Kornfedder said the CIO leaders followed the administration leadership at the time. Earlier, he testified, Red front groups were being organized at the time Stalin began to fear the Nazis, in a Communist move to work with democracies.

"That's when Washington and Moscow were setting up their big flirtation," he said, smiling.

"The impact of all this Communist organizational effort began to affect the members of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People," he continued. He said W. E. B. Dubois was "an honorary NAACP chairman" and "one of the first top NAACP leaders to swing over to Communist ideas."

Sen. W. M. Rainach, committee chairman, said the committee planned to show through testimony the "Communist influence" behind racial troubles "right down to the state of Louisiana."

He said the "solution in Louisiana might also solve the problem in other Southern states."

Cook Attending

Attending the hearing were Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook of Georgia and a legislative delegation from Mississippi headed by Sen. Stanton Hall of Hattiesburg. A delegation from South Carolina was expected but sent word it could not attend.

Kornfedder, a pudgy, little bald-headed ex-tailor, who said he was better known for "dirty infighting than theory" while in the party, confirmed Banister's testimony.

"The idea prevailed in Moscow that American Negroes were a suppressed group and therefore susceptible to communism," he said, and he began Communist work with the Negroes in the early 1920s.

He said he came to this country in 1917 from Czechoslovakia and two years later helped organize Communist party in the United States.

Under questioning from Shaw, Kornfedder spent most of the day outlining the activities of the Communist party and its method of operation in the United States.

He said he left the party after 15 years when he disagreed with a change in the party line.

"That was the excuse," Kornfedder explained. "I came to doubt the Communist solution of social problems after my three years in Russia, not so much the theory as the application in Russia."

District Attorney Leander Perez of St. Bernard and Plaquemines Parishes, a staunch segregationist and states rights leader, said he had been invited to testify and probably would appear today.

Kornfedder, who testified for four hours during the afternoon, said the NAACP had apparently adopted Communist tactics of creating conflict where none existed.

"I think the NAACP has been busy in recent months generating few incidents," he said. "I would say the Autherine Lucy incident would be an example, and any Negro family moving into a neighborhood where they're not wanted. An ordinary Negro family just wouldn't take such a rask — that's an organization man that does that."

He referred to the attempt by Miss Autherine Lucy to register at the University of Alabama in 1956, which created violent racial disturbances.

President Listed With Red-Front Citations—

Whites Still Play Top Roles in NAACP

EDITOR'S NOTE: Recently, G. E. Pankey of Ruston wrote to Editor George W. Shannon of The Journal, asking that information be printed about the president of the NAACP. "He should be known to the public and not allowed to operate in secrecy against the public peace in Louisiana," said Pankey, who wrote also that he had never seen a picture of the NAACP leader. The following article deals not only with the president of the NAACP, but also with the background of some of that organization's other leaders.

By CHARLES C. PHILLIPS
Journal Staff Writer

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was formed principally by white people and it has always had a white man as president.

The NAACP president is Arthur B. Spingarn, New York attorney, who succeeded his brother, J. E. Spingarn, in 1940. Spingarn, like most of the NAACP leaders, has been branded a left-winger. However, he has been listed as having only four Communist front citations [illegible] total of 401, or [illegible] each, for 10 NAACP directors.

On March 18, 1945, Spingarn's name appeared in the Communist newspaper, "The Daily Worker," as a signer of a statement approving the War Department's order permitting commissioning of members of the Communist Party.

The statement was sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, which was described as "viciously subversive" in a speech by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook of Georgia.

Information obtained from the Louisiana Sovereignty Commission shows that Spingarn was a supporter of the Citizens United to Abolish the Wood-Rankin Committee, a congressional investigative body. His name appeared as a member of this committee in the New York Times March 14, 1946.

Spingarn was a delegate to the Council on African Affairs, according to a booklet issued by that organization on April 14, 1944. Atty. Gen. Cook also described that organization as "subversive and Communist."

ARTHUR SPINGARN
NAACP President

Springarn's name appeared as a sponsor of the Public Use of Arts Committee in 1939. An investigation by the Georgia Commission on Education in 1958 resulted in this committee's also being labeled a Communist front organization.

The best known or, at least, the most often quoted official of the NAACP is probably Roy Wilkins, a New York Negro, who is executive secretary of the organization. He has been listed by the Georgia Commission on Education as having seven Communist front citations.

Wilkins is paid $15,000 a year. The last report shows that the NAACP has 368,808 paid up members in 1,434 chapters in 45 states. It has a yearly budget of $750,000.

Some of the NAACP directors are nationally known whites. At the time the Louisiana Joint Legislative

See NAACP, Page 4-A

★ NAACP

From Page One

Committee, headed by then State Sen. William M. Rainach, held hearings on Communist activities in Baton Rouge in 1957, the NAACP directors included such names as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Oscar Hammerstein II, the song writer.

The committee listed what it called the Communist front affilia-

55 MAY 8 1961

National Association for The Advancement of Colored People

[redacted]

THE SHREVEPORT JOURNAL
MAR 21 1961
SHREVEPORT, LA.
NEW ORLEANS OFFICE

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE NAACP
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File [redacted]

REC-66

[redacted]

NOT RECORDED
191 MAY 2 1961

tions of 10 NAACP directors. They were:

Algernon D. Black, 61 Communist front citations, leader of the Theological Culture Society, a religious group in New York City; Hubert T. Delaney, 18 citations, New York judge; Earl B. Dickerson, 72 citations, Chicago attorney and former member of the FEPC and president of the bi-racial Chicago Urban League; Oscar Hammerstein, 25 citations, a director of the Ford Fund for the Republic; S. Ralph Harlow, 23 citations, professor of religion and sociology at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

William Lloyd Imes, 31 citations, Northern Presbyterian clergyman of Syracuse, N.Y., and member of the committee of direction, race relations, of the National Council of Churches; Benjamin E. Mays, 32 citations, Atlanta, Ga., president of the Morehouse Negro College, formerly executive secretary of the Tampa, Fla., Urban League and board member of the National Council of Churches and delegate to the first two assemblies of the World Council of Churches.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, 57 citations, widow of the late president; Channing H. Tobias, 44 citations, New York Negro, a member of the Truman Civil Rights Commission and a member of the National Council of Churches, department of International Justice and Goodwill; Bishop W. J. Walls, 38 citations, of the Chicago African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, member of the executive board of the National Council of Churches and a member of the council's committee on cultural and human relations and a delegate to its first assembly.

The list of alleged Communist front citations against each of these NAACP directors would be too long to print here, however, a few illustrative organizations will be listed. All were cited as Communist fronts by the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee.

Black was a member of the Inter-Church committee of the American-Russian Institute according to a letterhead of that organization in May, 1947. He signed an appeal which appeared Dec. 30, 1952, in the Daily Worker for amnesty for the jailed leaders of the Communist Party convicted under the Smith Act. He signed an appeal on Jan. 3, 1949, as the Committee of One Thousand urging abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Delaney was a member of the All-Harlem Youth Conference in May of 1938; was a member of the left wing National Lawyers Guild and of the Council on African Affairs.

Dickerson was a member of the National Free Browder (Earl Browder, head of the Communist Party in the U.S.) Congress, according to the Daily Worker of March 3, 1942; signed an open letter to President Truman asking clemency for the Rosenbergs, the atomic spies; member of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship in 1943 and was a member of the Negroes for Wallace committee in 1948.

Hammerstein was a member of the End Jim Crow in Baseball committee in 1945; the National Reception committee of the Soviet Delegation, in 1943 and of the Russian War Relief in 1941 and the Southern Negro Youth Congress (honorary member) in 1944.

Harlow was a member of the American-Russian Institute in 1945; of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact in 1949; sent greetings in November, 1937, to the Golden Book of American Friendship with the Soviet Union, and signed a statement in 1943 opposing renewal of the Dies committee investigation subversion.

Imes signed a statement in 1940 protesting investigation of Communists which appeared in the magazine, Equality; was a member of the Harlem Coordinating Committee for Employment in 1938; endorsed the program of the Council on African Affairs in 1945 and was a sponsor of the fourth annual conference of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born in 1940.

Mays was a member of the African Aid Committee in 1948 and 1950; the Civil Rights Congress in 1947; the National Committee to Repeal the McCarren Act and signed a manifesto against outlawing the Communist Party in 1947.

Mrs. Roosevelt also was a member of the All-Harlem Youth Conference in 1938; was a leader in the American Youth Congress; signed a petition to President Eisenhower urging commutation of sentences and postponement of trials of alleged Communists; belonged to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in 1946 and spoke at the Philadelphia meeting of the National Negro Congress in 1938.

Tobias spoke at a Communist bond rally in New York in December, 1944; signed an open letter for the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship organization in June, 1943; belonged to the Council on African Affairs in 1948, and was a member of the executive committee of the American Society for Russian Relief in 1946.

Walls also signed the appeal for amnesty for jailed leaders of the Communist Party in 1942; was a sponsor of the U.S.-Soviet Friendship Congress in 1943; wired President Truman to veto the McCarran bill in 1950 and was a member of the African Aid Committee in 1949 and 1950.

According to a recent Associated Press story, the idea for the NAACP originated with Mary White Ovington, a white New York social worker, after she had read a magazine editorial on riots in 1908 between whites and Negroes in Springfield, Ill., Lincoln's home when he was elected president.

Miss Ovington and William English Walling, southern-born white man and author of the Springfield riot article, enlisted the help of Dr. Henry Moskowitz, another New York social worker, and launched a campaign in 1909 to "help Negroes." On May 21, 1909 the NAACP was born.

They received help from Oswald G. Villard, publisher of the New York Post . . . and a white man.

Villard proposed a plan which, with some refinements, has been followed by the NAACP through the years. He proposed organizing staffs to specialize in combating discrimination in education, labor, industry and other areas, plus a legal branch able to pay the cost of carrying suits to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Wilkins, the NAACP secretary, told the AP recently he feels that under the Kennedy administration the NAACP will attain the goal it set for itself seven years ago. That goal is "Complete elimination of all vestiges of second class citizenship" for Negroes by 1963—the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
GPO-1954-O-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 8/10/62

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted]

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO [redacted] (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM (WILPF)
[redacted]

OO: PHILADELPHIA

Re Bureau letter 4/2/62, and San Francisco letter to Bureau 5/29/62.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 6 copies of letterhead memo concerning captioned organization. Two copies are being designated for Philadelphia.

The list of U.S. delegates to the 15th International Congress of WILPF at Asilomar, Pacific Grove, California, 7/8 through 13/62, is being furnished to offices covering residences of delegates by separate correspondence.

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On July 13, 1962, the first source advised that the WILPF held a dinner meeting on July 7, 1962, at the Hall of Flowers, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. This meeting was held to greet delegates from several countries who came to the United States to attend the 15th International Triennial Congress at Asilomar starting on July 8, 1962. BARBARA ULMER, California State President of WILPF, gave a short talk and introduced Mayor GEORGE CHRISTOPHER

of San Francisco who spoke for a few minutes and welcomed the delegates from the various countries. ULMER then read telegrams that had been received from Governor PAT BROWN of California, BERTRAND RUSSELL, ELEANOR ROOSEVELT and the India Embassy. Delegates from Japan, India, Denmark and the United States spoke. The delegate from Japan said that the anti-Communist was not the true patriot but that the people working for peace and world disarmament were the true patriots.

SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Received from CIA Record Union Change
Date 2 Feb 53

13 August 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

ATTENTION :

SUBJECT : [redacted] G.R.

1. Subject was an applicant for a position in the Office of Strategic Services, but investigation was discontinued when interest in him was dropped.

He was formerly connected with the American Youth Congress. He has been invited to several luncheons by Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt. She had a great influence over him. She helped stabilize him.

"He came back uplifted, after having visited with her at the White House."

3. The above is furnished for your information.

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE:

Sheffield Edwards
Colonel, GSC
Director of Security

Attachment:
PHS

THIS INFORMATION IS NOT TO BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE OF YOUR BUREAU.

.19 (Rev. 7-18-58)

Eleanor Roosevelt's Day

Faubus Seems to Lack Scruples

BRUSSELS — A breathing spell seems to have been given to all concerned with the U. S. Supreme Court's postponement of its decision until Sept. 11 on integration in Little Rock. Many are waiting anxiously to hear what the highest court will decide.

Of course, we all hope for leadership from President Eisenhower to prevent violence in Arkansas. But he is dealing with a gentleman in Gov. Orval Faubus who seems to have no scruples about what he does.

Gov. Faubus seems to be interested only in his own future, and he is playing a dangerous game in inciting his people to stand against the law of the land. But the President can exert greater leadership than the governor, and even tho the governor has been empowered by his state legislature to shut-down schools to prevent integration one hopes that the Arkansans will realize that the closed schools will hurt more white children than colored children.

¶ Dr. Haemel

Many of us must have read with interest the statement of Dr. Josef Haemel, former rector of Jena University in East Germany, who recently fled to West Berlin.

It is most pathetic to learn that the "unbearable" communist demands to convert the university into a political institution had obliged this 62-year-old medical doctor to leave his post and start life anew somewhere else. One can understand what a difficult decision his had been. When one realizes the attachment a professor has to the university he has presided over for some time, one can feel what a terrible situation this man faced and how courageously he has met it.

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date SEP 8 1958

REC-93

EX-138

[redacted]

NOT RECORDED
267 SEP 10 1958

SEP 15 1958

Date: 5/25

AIRTEL

Transmit the following message via

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

From SAC, NEW YORK

BUREAU

CITY-WIDE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
CIVIL RIGHTS RALLY

[redacted]

[redacted]

Instant rally was held as planned on the night of [redacted] 5/24/56 at Madison Square Garden, NYC. Speakers appeared [redacted] as announced in press releases. Attendance estimated at [redacted] 16,000. No evidence of CP influence or control present at [redacted] rally. NY newspaper accounts of rally enclosed for information [redacted] to the Bureau. [redacted]

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NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM

Mrs. Roosevelt Puts Case for Integration

America's attitude toward minorities determines our prestige abroad, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told a civil rights rally at Madison Square Garden last night.

The former first lady called for nation wide compliance with the Supreme Court ruling on integration in public schools. She told the 15,000 persons at the rally that in addition, the North must achieve integration in housing while Negroes must gain the right to vote in the South.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) again declared race segregation was being restored to the Army and the Air Force. He quoted from what he described as official Army orders to support the charges he made last Sunday.

Mrs. Roosevelt interviewed Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster, who announced that "in September I expect to be back with my attorneys at the University of Alabama" from which she has been dismissed.

A TRAVELING TRAVEL [illegible] Leamy's first-hand [illegible] these of exciting vacation land[illegible] the globe will provide you with [illegible] and suggestions for memorable [illegible] according to your budget [illegible] World-Telegram and Sun.

N.Y.

N.Y.

New York World Telegram
May 25, 1956
Page 10 Col 2 & 3

THE NEW YORK TIMES

CIVIL RIGHTS LAG SCORED AT RALLY

Speakers in Garden Assail Congress and Political Leaders on Progress

Political leaders, and Congress in particular, were accused last night at a civil-rights rally in Madison Square Garden of not insuring the rights of individuals.

The rally, designed to step up the fight for civil rights and to raise funds for the campaign, was sponsored by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, churches and miscellaneous labor groups.

The attendance was estimated at 16,000.

Three southern Negroes who had been involved in recent incidents in the South were featured guests. They were: Mrs. Hugh L. Foster, the former Miss Autherine Lucy, who was expelled by the University of Alabama last February after becoming the first Negro to gain admission to the school; the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, leader of the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., and Gus Courts, Mississippi storekeeper shot in a dispute over his right to vote.

Mrs. Roosevelt Speaks

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told the rally that New Yorkers as well as Southerners faced a challenge in race relations. She said New Yorkers ought to integrate housing and otherwise set a pattern of community life for the rest of the nation.

She said the southern states' first duty was to provide protection for the Negroes' right to vote, as the Federal Government had no authority in that respect.

Mrs. Roosevelt also interviewed Mrs. Foster, who said she planned to return to the University of Alabama in the fall.

Tallulah Bankhead, an actress, who was born in Alabama, said it was "disgraceful" even that such a rally had to be held. She blamed it on "bigoted, stupid people who had outraged democracy." Fannie Hurst, novelist, also addressed the meeting.

Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the American Jewish Congress, and Rabbi of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, said Congress "has continued its 10-year record of total inaction on civil rights laws, failing both to enact such laws or to remove the procedural barriers that enable a Congressional minority to prevent the adoption of laws favored by a majority."

Dr. Goldstein said the national Administration "has made important gains in combating discrimination and segregation in the armed forces, Government services and employment with public contractors." But, he added, it "unfortunately" refused "until recently to put its influence behind the enactment by the United States Congress of urgently needed civil rights legislation."

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., said the Government could not "remain a neutral observer" and that it was the "duty of the Chief Executive, no matter what his party, to act firmly to guide the nation in the observance of the law."

He said the Republican and Democratic parties "must adopt strong civil rights planks in their platforms at the national conventions this summer, including not merely a statement of the Supreme Court ruling [against racial segregation in the public schools], but a declaration of intention to implement it with all deliberate speed.'"

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Democrat of Manhattan, charged that "the official family" of President Eisenhower was deliberately "bringing back segregation." He said "every force is being used North and South, Republican and Democrat, to hold back democracy, to nullify the Supreme Court decision, to interpose Jim Crow between the people and equality."

N.Y. NATL. ASSOC. For ADVANCEMENT OF Colored People

New York Times 5/25/56 Page 8 col 3

N.Y. A.I.A.

-2-

Powell Rips Ike:

Charges Army Restores Bias

(Photo In Picture Section)

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N. Y.) charged the Army with restoring segregation in a speech last night in Madison Square Garden at a civil rights rally.

The rally was sponsored jointly by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

ATTACKS IKE

Powel directed his attack on President Eisenhower. He said he had "documented evidence" that "the official family and intimate friends of President Eisenhower are deliberately bringing back segregation."

"Eisenhower is now President in exile; a commander-in-chief of the armed services, stripped of his stars, a leader of the people, hamstrung and isolated from them, the most commanding figure of the free world, captured by his own palace guard," Powell declared.

"The forces of reaction, obstruction, segregation, white citizens councils, Bastiandism, have reached out with the tentacles of his own palace guard and stopped progress."

Autherine Lucy, expelled University of Alabama Negro student, another speaker, said "In September I expect to be back with my attorneys at the University of Alabama."

Other speakers were Mrs. Eleanor R oosevelt and the Rev. Martin Luther King who led the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala.

New York Journal-American
May 19, 1956
Page 4 Col 8.

5/9/57

According to [redacted] Miss BENYAMIN plans to be a candidate for the United States House of Representatives from New York State subsequent to obtaining her Ph.D. degree. She alleges to be a close personal friend of Mrs. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT and her son, Congressman JAMES ROOSEVELT, who, will support her candidacy.

N.Y. D.C.

Report Form
FD-263 (8-22-58)

ST
phe

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
ST. LOUIS	ST. LOUIS	6/28/60	6/14 -23/60

Report made by [redacted] Typed By [redacted]

TITLE OF CASE

COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLE
OF ST. LOUIS

CHARACTER OF CASE

[redacted]

~~XXXXXX~~

REFERENCE: St. Louis report of SA [redacted] dated 12/15/59

[redacted]

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. It was also announced in connection with the MACK CHARLES PARKER Case that the State Committee of the CP of Missouri be responsible for putting out some additional up-to-date literature on the MACK CHARLES PARKER Case, or at least some more recent reprints on the PARKER Case from "The Worker." [redacted] advised that [redacted] stated he

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SL[redacted]

would donate the printing of such leaflets if the State Committee of the CP of Missouri would write up this leaflet or give permission to use reprints from "The Worker." [redacted] further advised that [redacted] also stated he felt the Party was in error in not having distributed some petitions on the PARKER Case on the occasion of Mrs. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT giving a speech in St. Louis on December 10, 1959. MO.

BS-8 (Revised 6/17/59)

[redacted]

R.I. Teacher Quotes Magazine

Mrs. Roosevelt Never 'Cited' By Red Probers, Official Says

By BEN H. BAGDIKIAN
Journal-Bulletin Washington Bureau

Washington—The public assertion last week by a Providence schoolteacher that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had been "cited" 57 times by the House un-American activities committee brought a puzzled reaction from the professional director of the committee.

Frank S. Tavenner, staff director of the committee, said: "I don't know anything of that nature whatever and I have been here 12 years."

The schoolteacher, Robert E. McMillan, an instructor and coach at Hope High School, had talked for five minutes to explain "the other side" at an American Civil Liberties Union public meeting in Faunce House at Brown University. It was there that he made the statement about Mrs. Roosevelt.

Later he said he based the statement on an item in a column in the magazine American Mercury that he had bought on a newsstand and quoted this paragraph, which he said was the complete reference to Mrs. Roosevelt:

"In Appendix IX, House committee on un-American activities, published during FDR's administration, named were several hundred subversives who were giving aid and comfort to the Communist effort to destroy the U.S. and the American way of life. Cited 56 times for subversive activities was Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. (This in part explains Jimmy Roosevelt's violent attack on this great congressional committee.)"

Mr. McMillan said that the magazine might have used the word "cite" loosely, but he added that as a student of communism for many years he has information that Mrs. Roosevelt has a long, long record of giving aid and comfort to Communists," [illegible]

Records of the House committee contain voluminous testimony by persons who have made a variety of charges, but Mr. Tavenner said that he had no knowledge of the committee ever "citing" Mrs. Roosevelt.

Never Legally Cited

He said Mrs. Roosevelt has never been cited in the legal sense that the committee has cited some witnesses for contempt of Congress because they refused to answer questions. He said further that the committee does not "cite" or list persons in any formal manner as being subversives, although it does do so with organizations.

A possible explanation of the listing of Mrs. Roosevelt's name is that each time a person's name is mentioned in committee hearings or appears on a document submitted to the committee, that name is placed in the index of the hearings. These annual indexes and appendices for each year were combined in two cumulative indexes, one from the first year of the committee in 1938 through 1954, and the other covering the years 1955 and 1956.

Mrs. Roosevelt appears many times in both these cumulative indexes, but, if these are the basis of the magazine's and Mr. McMillan's assertion that she was "cited," then 56 or 57 are too small. Such index references to her in committee proceedings and documents for the 18 years from 1938 to 1956 number 68.

Such mention in the proceedings does not necessarily mean the person is "cited" as subversive. It means the person's name

REC 87

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INT.

Boston American, Boston, Mass.
Boston Globe, Boston, Mass.
Boston Herald, Boston, Mass.
Boston Traveler, Boston, Mass.
Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.
Daily Record, Boston, Mass.
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL, Prov.R.I.

Date: 3/2/61
Edition: M
Author: BEN H. BAGDIKIAN
Editor: SEVELLON BROWN, III
Title: House UnAmerican Activities Comm.

Class. or Character:
Page: 2
Bufile No.
Submitting Office: Boston

[redacted]

NOT RECORDED
117 MAR 16 1961

EX 101

See Page 2

has appeared on a document [illegible] been [illegible] by a witness. J. Edg[illegible]r, chief of the FBI, is [illegible]d 201 times; the late President Roosevelt, 355 times; former vice president Richard M. Nixon, 11 times, to mention a few.

The "citations" of Mrs. Roosevelt in the index of the House committee include accusations by suspected Communists that she is a "fascist," a complaint by a woman of the recipes published by Mrs. Roosevelt's daughter, and the fact that a group sent her a telegram while she was first lady. In all cases, she is "cited" in the index because her name appears on the record. In some instances her name appears because she belonged to or was friendly with organizations that the House committee on un-American activities considered subversive or Communist-front.

A preface to the committee index states:

"The fact that a name appears in this index is not per se an indication of a record of subversive activities. It simply indicates that said individual, publication, or organization has been mentioned in connection with testimony or a report submitted."

Examples of "Citations"

Checking the 68 "citations" at random brought these examples:

Submitted to the record of the committee in the 84th Congress was the seven-page report of the organization, the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, for the year 1947. The committee's photostat shows this annual report mentioning that an appeal to President Truman to admit 100,000 Jewish displaced persons was signed by 75 prominent Americans "including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Thornton Wilder, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Elizabeth Bergner, Dashiell Hammett, and the Rt. Rev. John M. Cooper."

The year after that the attorney general listed the committee as a subversive organization. The committee protested and some of its members, which included at the time Mrs. Roosevelt, Roger Baldwin, Rep. Emanuel Celler, Prof. John Dewey, and the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, said that the listing by the attorney general did not specify at what period in its history he thought the group came under Communist influence.

Another "citation" of Mrs. Roosevelt was in 1953 testimony before the committee by actress Jean Muir, who, when asked why she joined an organization called Southern Conference for Human Welfare, answered: "[illegible] New York committee [illegible] one of the committee [illegible] to see this a great [illegible] served on this board [illegible] Eleanor Roosevelt, Charlotte Tobias, Mr. Walter White, a representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and a representative of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. We gave a party which Mr. Estes Kefauver attended to help make some money."

As a result each person mentioned in the above testimony is "cited" in the index. The organization has been called a Communist front group by the House committee on un-American activities, but the attorney general has not listed it.

Nurse's Testimony

In 1941 the House committee put on the stand a nurse who it said had wide experience "in investigation of the subject of un-American activities," and in her testimony the woman, Miss Hazel Huffman, said she attended a meeting of a group in which the speaker reported "that the women's auxiliary of the National Maritime Union was sending a telegram to Mrs. Roosevelt."

This is one of the 68 "citations."

On another occasion before World War II, the committee introduced one of its investigators, a former newspaperwoman, Mary Spargo, who reported that a group suspected of communism she had investigated called the United States "a fascist state about to engage upon an imperialist war. Many of the group particularly mentioned the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Mr. Dies as being the three chief fascists in the United States." Mr. Martin Dies was then the chairman of the House committee on un-American activities. This is one of the 68 "citations" of Mrs. Roosevelt. President Roosevelt and Mr. Dies were similarly "cited."

At another hearing of the committee it placed on the stand another of its special investigators who testified "this typewritten document in possession of the committee is a letter to Mrs. Roosevelt, a sharp rebuke to Mrs. Roosevelt on account of an article which Mrs. Dahl, the daughter of Mrs. Roosevelt, had published in [illegible] party magazine [illegible] against [illegible] cation for women on [illegible]."

This, too, was one of the 68 "citations." [illegible]

[redacted]

July 26, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS

On May 31, 1939 Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt directed the following letter to the Bureau:

"Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have been told that you have some information on the American Youth Congress, either recently or taken some time ago, which would indicate a number of people are either Communists or Fascists. I would be extremely grateful for any information which you can give me on the subject.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Eleanor Roosevelt."

In keeping with Mrs. Roosevelt's request the Bureau prepared a memorandum, dated June 8, 1939, concerning the American Youth Congress and by letter of the same date transmitted one copy of the memorandum to Mrs. Roosevelt, a copy of which memorandum is attached hereto.

After receiving this memorandum and the Bureau's letter of July 8, 1939, Mrs. Roosevelt directed a letter to the Bureau dated June 15, 1939, which is quoted herewith as follows:

"Dear Mr. Hoover:

RECORDED [redacted]-111

I am very glad to see the records on the Youth Congress. William Hinckley is no longer the chairman. Joe Cadden is now the chairman, but they change every year and there will be a new one this year.

Of course, all these things which are said by Communist leaders, and the fact that they claim this organization and others to be Communistic, seems to me [redacted]

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
15 1939

just so much nonsense. If their members choose to work for things which we in this country are keen to see done, that is very pleasing, but I hardly think it is much of a gain for the Communist cause except inso-far as Communism may be changing to good Democracy!

For the rest, I see nothing very terrifying in the report. Here and there they have stood apparently for one or two rather radical things, but many of these things are either rejected or they are changed in their latest declarations, and new ones will be made at their Congress in July. For instance, they no longer support total disarmament.

It always amuses me to see young people's organiza-tions treated as though they were already mature and settled. I am glad, however, to have this information as it shows me the type of fact which has been used to substantiate the Roman Catholic attitude that this organi-zation is Communist controlled.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Eleanor Roosevelt."

A new memorandum on the American Youth Congress, dated July 24, 1939, has now been prepared, which includes all of that information on the American Youth Congress in the memorandum of June 8, 1939. In addition thereto, the memorandum of July 24, 1939, has brought up to date that memorandum rendered on June 8, 1939. A copy of the memorandum of July 24, 1939, is attached hereto.

On July 20, 1939, [redacted] submitted the following memorandum concerning an interview between Special Agent [redacted] and Mrs. Roosevelt:

> [redacted] was with Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt for quite some time yesterday afternoon. During the time he was with her he stated that Mrs. Roosevelt, to make conversation, inquired how he liked his work. He told her he liked the work fine and Mrs. Roosevelt then said she had a very high respect for the FBI,

that there was only one thing she was a little bit concerned about and that was she felt we might be inclined to think there are Communists under every 'bed.' She went on to relate to [redacted] she had requested you to furnish her a report on the National Youth Conference and said that this report contained nothing to show that the 'Youths' were engaged in Communistic activities with the exception of what some people had said about them. She mentioned particularly Mr. Green of the American Federation of Labor as having said the Youth Congress was a Communistic organization. [redacted] said it was quite apparent she did not care for Mr. Green.

[redacted] said he told Mrs. Roosevelt that the personnel of the FBI were for the most part legally trained and college graduates and that their investigations were conducted impartially. [redacted] further told Mrs. Roosevelt that the Agents had no feelings on any of the matters and merely reported the information which came to them without any bias or prejudice whatever. [redacted] stated that these remarks were made by Mrs. Roosevelt more for the purpose of carrying on a conversation than anything else and she was not critical but was merely talking; that after he told her how the investigations were made she appeared to understand. However, it was thought you would perhaps want to know of her remarks concerning the report on the National Youth Conference, as you may want to explain to her how the Bureau's investigation in such matters is conducted."

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

Enclosure

[redacted]

June 8, 1939

[redacted] 109

RECORDED

Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

In accordance with the request contained in your letter dated May 31, 1939, I am pleased to enclose the attached memorandum setting forth information concerning the American Youth Congress.

I want you to know that it is indeed a pleasure for me to be able to make available to you the data contained in this memorandum.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

JUN 10 9 27 AM '39
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

[redacted]

JUN 10 1939
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

E W Helm

June 8, 1939

13
16

AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS

The American Youth Congress is composed of affiliated organizations in forty-seven states. It is a permanent federation of 1,007 youth organizations representing 1,600,000 persons between the ages of 16 and 30.

The National Council of the American Youth Congress has its headquarters at 55 West 42nd Street, New York City. William W. Hinckley is its Chairman.

The Congress was formed originally by Viola Ilma, for "sound intellectual, spiritual, and physical development of the youth of America." Its first meeting was held in August of 1934 at the Washington Square College in New York City.

Professor Harvey Zorbaugh of the Sociology Department of Washington Square College, New York City, who in the summer of 1935 served on the Advisory Council of Moscow State University, became irked at Miss Ilma for holding liberal and radical organizations down to a minimum representation. Professor Zorbaugh invited twelve organizations to participate in the conference, including the ultra-radical and pacifist groups, the League for Industrial Democracy (Socialist), National Student Federation, Pioneer Youth (Socialist), War Resisters' League (ultra-radical pacifists), Young Communist League and the Young People's Socialist League.

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

These oppositional organizations held a conference prior to the Congress and formed a "united front." This "united front" was led, in part, by Gil Green, National Secretary of the Young Communist League, and an instructor in the Workers' School of New York City in 1934, National Secretary of the Y.C.L. in 1933, an arrangements committee of U. S. Congress Against War in 1933, and a member of the National Executive Committee of the American League against War and Fascism in 1935. In 1935 Green made a report of the Youth Movement in the United States to the Comintern in Moscow. Green was promoted by Hacken to the

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 17 1939 A. M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Presidium Committee of the Third (Communist) International for the above and other "united front" successes in the United States.

At the conclusion of the Congress, two groups had emerged - the American Youth Congress, under the direction of the Communists, and the American Youth Congress, Inc., under Miss Illum.

Shortly after the final session of the Congress, the "New Masses," a Communist cultural publication, carried an article stating: "For the first time since the Social Exodus from the American League Against War and Fascism, Communists and Socialists are together again."

Aided and abetted by Young Communists, the Congress continued to grow. On May 30, 1935, demonstrations against war, under the auspices of the Youth Congress, were held in all large cities.

From July 4 to July 7, 1935, the American Youth Congress held its second conference at Detroit, police were called and Reverend Gordon McWhirter of the Pacific Unitarian School was arrested. The offense for which arrested and the disposition of this arrest are not available.

OBJECTIVES

The platform of the American Youth Congress is contained in the "Declaration of the Rights of American Youth," adopted at its second Youth Congress held in Detroit, July 4, 1935.

1. "We declare that our generation is rightfully entitled to a useful, creative, and happy life, the guarantees of which are: full security in time of need, full educational opportunities, steady employment at adequate wages, civil rights and peace."

2. The maintenance and extension of rights of free speech, press, and assemblage: "We are determined to realize in actuality the ideals of a free America.

We demand not only the maintenance but the extension of our elementary rights of free speech, press, and assemblage."

3. Oppose company unions: "We oppose company unions and affirm the right of workers to join labor unions of their own choosing in order to advance their economic interests."

4. Oppose Fascism: "We strongly oppose Fascism, with its accompanying demagogy, as a complete negation of our right to liberty."

5. Advocate unemployment and social insurance: "We urge a system of unemployment and social insurance as an immediate improvement in the condition of unemployed youth, and we affirm our right to be employed on all relief projects at equal wages for equal work."

6. Education without discrimination: "We consider full academic freedom essential to progress and enlightenment. Our right to work, includes the right of proper preparation for work. Education must be available to everyone without discrimination, poor as well as rich, Negroes as well as white, through free scholarships and government aid to needy students. Our educational system should provide for vocational training at adequate wages, under trade union supervision."

The program of the organization as published in "Voice of Youth", official organ of the Young Communist League, District 13, May 15, 1935, is in part: To organize anti-war demonstrations (strikes); to support total disarmament proposals; to organize workers for strikes against manufacture and shipment of munitions and to work toward a general strike in event of war; to transfer all defense funds for recreational, educational and relief purposes; for the enactment of the Communist Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Act; to abolish military training in schools and colleges and abandonment of military administration of CCC camps; for abolition of transient camps and vagrancy laws; for independent

youth to receive relief; for child labor laws guaranteeing state support to all children under 16 and abolition of youth below 16 to work; to organize the unorganized youth into unions in such industries as the marine industries and needle trades, canning and agricultural; establishment of youth sections with such features as sports, socials, et cetera; for repeal of anti-picketing, criminal syndicalism and anti-red laws; for free speech on campuses; against laws infringing on academic freedom; for relief for students, hot lunches and carfare; a campaign against political, economic or social discrimination against negroes, Orientals, Filipinos or Mexicans; for unconditional freedom of Philippines and Cuba; against lynching, anti-labor bills; for freedom of Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon.

"The present economic system offers no solution to our problems; some form of cooperative commonwealth with production for use instead of profit is necessary," says the report. To accomplish this the program advocates a united front on the political field with such groups as have the same leanings.

Among the officers elected at the 1935 session was Waldo McNutt, Chairman. He was also national chairman of the First National Youth Congress, and aided radical leaders in splitting the First American Youth Congress. McNutt was a member of the secretarial staff of the American League for Peace and Democracy, a Communist, Socialist and pacifist "united front," and is also a member of the Rocky Mountain Y. M. C. A. The American League Against War and Fascism officially changed at its Fourth Congress held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on November 26 and 27, 1937, to the American League for Peace and Democracy. Edward Strong was elected First Vice Chairman. He was a member of the Chicago Executive Committee of the League for Peace and Democracy. Gil Green, of the Third (Communist) International; Joseph Lash, a member of the Executive Committee of the Association of Unemployed College Alumni and Professional People, the College division of the Socialist League for Industrial Democracy, executive committee of the New York Chapter of the L. I. D., and associate editor of "Student Advocate"; and James Lerner, contributing editor of "New Pioneer", and a Communist candidate for Assembly of Kings County and was a member of the secretarial staff of the American League for Peace and Democracy, were also appointed officers.

In speaking before the Comintern Congress in September, 1935, Gil Green continually referred to the American Youth Congress,

showing how a "united front" had been organized with a membership representing over one million youth. Speaking of the first Congress, Green said: "We defeated the enemy and turned the Youth Congress into a broad, united front."

The Third Congress was held at Cleveland, Ohio, on July 3, 4 and 5, 1936, at which time William H. Hinckley was chosen National Chairman.

The magazine entitled "The Communist" published by the National Committee of the Communist Party of America, for November, 1936, carries an article entitled "The Crisis in the Socialist Party" written by William Z. Foster. In this article he points out, briefly, the interest which the Communist Party has in various organizations. He is quoted as follows: "Here I can mention only a few of the Communist Party's chief current activities: At the present time it has mobilized the support of at least 5,000,000 workers and others in the support of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. It is playing an important part in The American Youth Congress, which at its convention in Cleveland, July 3, 1936, had 1,400 delegates representing a membership of 1,700,000."

The American Youth Congress sponsored the Youth Pilgrimage to Washington, effective February 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1937. The purpose of this march was to encourage the passage of the American Youth Act, which was introduced in the Congress by Senator Elmer A. Benson of Minnesota and Congressman Thomas R. Amlie of Wisconsin. The proposed Act called for the appropriation of $500,000,000 to carry out the program of the American Youth Congress. Several thousand persons converged on Washington at that time and established their headquarters at Room 611, National Press Building, Washington, D. C. Several members of the aggregation staged a sit-down strike near the White House, as a result of which arrests occurred.

The Fourth conference of the American Youth Congress was held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on July 7, 1937. At this time the Congress resolved itself into a Model Congress fashioned after the United States Government. The Congress was complete with two legislative houses and joint Congressional committees. A final

joint session of both bodies was likewise held.

At its Tenth Convention in May, 1938, at New York City, the Communist Party resolved:

"The role of the Party as the vanguard and organizer of the masses, working systematically for winning a leading position, must be effectively strengthened. In this connection, far more attention will be devoted by the National Committee and state committees to improving the political quality of the daily work and organizational activities of Party members in the trade unions (A. F. of L. as well as C. I. O.), in the American League for Peace and Democracy, the Workers Alliance, American Youth Congress, National Negro Congress, in the farm, cultural, religious, professional and other organizations, and in the mass organizations of the national groups. In order to contribute more effectively to the building and consolidation of these organizations and movements, and to win the complete trust and confidence of the progressive leaders and all members of these organizations, the Party members in these organizations must more consistently assume their share of all the responsibilities involved in building and promoting these organizations."

In addressing the Tenth Convention of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in New York City on May 28, 1938, Earl Browder, the General Secretary of the Communist Party of America, declared:

"The building of the democratic front of the majority of the people cannot proceed according to a blue-print, no matter who draws it. It must find room to accommodate the widest variety of initiative and organization, and make all of them contribute to the common goal. The Democratic New Deal wing, the progressive Republicans, the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, the Progressive Party of Wisconsin, the Commonwealth Federation of Washington, the American Labor Party, Labor's Non-Partisan League, the A. F. of L. and C.I.O. trade unions, the American League for Peace and Democracy, the National Negro Congress, the American Youth Congress, fraternal organizations, farmers' organizations, the Communist Party - all, all, have something vital to

"contribute to the building of the democratic front, and all must in some way be brought into effective collaboration."

Browder further declared at the Tenth Convention:

"The tasks of building the democratic front, and promoting its program, are found most concretely and pressingly in the mass organizations, embracing many millions of members. Each of these organizations has its own special tasks, for the more effective performance of which Communists must strive. Therefore, it is especially the work of the Communists within the mass organizations that must be re-examined and improved, politically and organizationally.

Our Party members are to be found in the widest variety of mass organizations. In the trade unions of the A. F. of L., the C.I.O., and the Railroad Brotherhoods, they are at work; in the American League for Peace and Democracy; the Workers Alliance; the American Youth Congress; the various organizations of World War veterans; the National Negro Congress; in the farm, cultural, fraternal, religious, professional, and other organizations, and in those of the national groups.

We set as the aim of all Communists in the mass organizations to contribute more effectively to their work, to building and consolidating them and preserving their unity against all disruptive elements. We set as our aim to win the complete trust and confidence of the progressive leaders and all members of these organizations. We call upon the Communists to assume more consistently their share of all the responsibilities involved in building and promoting these organizations. Upon the basis of such modest and energetic work, we expect all Communists to broaden their connections among the members, to win them to support of the program and organization of the democratic front of the majority of the people, and to win their most advanced representatives to membership in the Communist Party."

Mr. J. B. Matthews, who described himself as a "former Communist fellow traveler," told the House Committee on un-American Activities on August 20, 1938, that he helped run more than a score of Stalinist front organizations between 1931 and 1935.

He named as Communist organizations, actually directed from Moscow, the American Youth Congress, the unemployed councils, the American League for Peace and Democracy, The Friends of Soviet Russia, The International Labor Defense and The League of Women Shoppers. He said it was the aim of the Communist Party, through these and similar organizations, to capture control of a united front against conservatism in the United States.

Matthews said many of the sponsors of these organizations are non-Communists who are not aware they are "dupes of the Communists." To illustrate he submitted a list of sponsors of the American Youth Congress, which he called a typical front organization: Representative Thomas R. Amlie of Wisconsin, Harry Elmer Barnes of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, Dorothy Dunbar Bromley of the New York Post, William Allen White of the Emporia Gazette, Senator Lynn Frazier of North Dakota, former Governor Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey, President Henry Noble MacCracken of Vassar College, Bishop Ralph Cushman of the Methodist Church, Governor Elmer Benson of Minnesota and Secretary Mary Fox of League of Industrial Democracy.

The following information is taken from page two of the Catholic News for August 20, 1938:

"The capture of the American youth movement by the Communists is in line with the instructions laid down by Georg Dimitrov, head of the Communist International in his greeting to the Young Communist International Congress at Moscow when he said:

"Comrades, you remember the ancient tale of the capture of Troy. Troy was inaccessible to the armies attacking her, thanks to the impregnable walls. And the attacking army after suffering many sacrifices was unable to achieve victory until, with the aid of the famous Trojan Horse it managed to penetrate to the very heart of the enemy's camp.

'The entire anti-fascist youth is interested in uniting and organizing its forces. Therefore, you, Comrades, must find such ways, such forms and methods of "work" as will assure the formation in the capitalist countries, of a new type of mass youth organization, to which no vital interest of the toiling youth will be alien; organizations which without copying the Communist Party, will fight for all the interests of the youth, will bring up the youth in the spirit of the class struggles, of proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism.

The Young Communist Leagues must strive in every way to unite the forces of all the non-fascist mass youth organizations to the point of forming various kinds of joint organizations for the fight against fascism - for drawing these young workers to the side of the "anti-fascists" front, no matter where they are to be found.

The Congress states that the Young Communist International will give every possible support to the youth movement against fascism and war in any country. The Young Communist International will also give active support to the movement directed toward the organization of a World Meet (World Youth Congress to be held in New York) and the establishment of the constant international collaboration among progressive youth.'

The American Youth Congress has held four important sessions during the past four years and in each case reports were sent to the World International Congress telling of the progress that Communism is making among the youth of this country. Thus, Gilbert Green, of the Young Communist League of America, reported to the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International in Moscow.

'We found (in the Youth Congress) many youth who were ready to cooperate with us against war and Fascism, but who are not yet ready to demonstrate in the streets. That does not mean that we must have less street actions of the youth, but it does mean that we must also help develop those forms and methods of struggle that these wide masses, due to customs and habit, can accept as their own, and gradually lead them to more developed actions and more militant struggles.

'Comrade Dimitrov has in the sharpest manner placed before the Young Communist League the need for penetrating these organizations (large mass youth organizations controlled or influenced by the bourgeoisie). However, it is necessary to understand how the Young Communist Leagues are to work in these organizations so as to avoid past errors. Our Young Communist Leagues must enter these organizations not with the purpose of destroying or weakening them but to work to transform them from centers of bourgeois influence into centers for united-front struggle, of proletarian influence.'"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 31, 1939

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have been told that you have some information on the American Youth Congress, either recently or taken some time ago, which would indicate a number of people are either Communists or Fascists. I would be extremely grateful for any information which you can give me on the subject.

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

Eleanor Roosevelt

6/8/39 [illegible]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 26 1939 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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TO LIVE

Cop JF

OR

TO DIE

The H-Bomb Versus Mankind

Public Statements by

ALBERT SCHWEITZER

Albert Einstein
Eleanor Roosevelt
Walter Reuther
Nobusuke Kishi
Linus Pauling

Pope Pius XII
Bertrand Russell
Eugene Dennis
F. Joliot-Curie
Adlai Stevenson

and Others

with a Foreword by
W. E. B. DU BOIS

10c

Eleanor Roosevelt

". . . The question is whether we could not accept the offer which, if I remember rightly, already has been made by the Soviet Union to abandon these tests.

"So far we have known whenever the Soviet has set off hydrogen bomb explosions. They are like an earthquake; they register all over the world. . . . I would be willing to take the small risk involved in not having an inspection system.

". . . It requires the experience the Japanese have had to make people feel strongly about doing something—and doing it now—to end nuclear bomb tests, which may be harming us far more than we know."

Dr. Linus Pauling
Nobel Prize Winner

"An international agreement to stop the tests would stop the spread of these weapons and would be a first step toward general disarmament. Inspection is simple. No large bomb can be detonated without detection. . . .

"The bomb tests that have been made so far will ultimately have caused the deaths of about one million persons in the world. These one million persons will have died 10 or 20 or 30 years earlier than their life span because the radiation has produced bone cancer, leukemia or some other disease.

"These bomb tests will also cause the birth of 200,000 seriously defective children in the next generation of human beings, children with serious mental deficiency or serious physical defects.

"If the Christmas Island tests are carried out and one superbomb, with five megatons equivalent of fission, is exploded, it will cause the deaths from cancer and other diseases of 100,000 persons now in the world and will increase by 20,000 the number of seriously defective children born in the next generation.

TOLL CALLS TO PRIVATE PHONE

Legal Agent advised SA on February 18, 1958, that the private phone installed in the apartment of on October 11, 1957 had not been charged with any toll calls from its date of installment to that date.

T-1 advised on February 27, 1958, that had a gathering of approximately 12 or 14 people

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NY [redacted]

in her apartment the evening of February 21, 1958, and that one of the members of this gathering was [redacted], who remained that evening as a guest at the Hotel Marcy.

The informant continued that [redacted] received the following correspondence on the dates indicated:

February 15, 1958 [redacted]

February 19, 1958

February 19, 1958

February 19, 1958

February 19, 1958 Mrs. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, 245 East 46th Street, New York City N.Y.

February 20, 1958 [redacted]

February 21, 1958

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] DATE: April 20, 1955

FROM : Liaison Representative [redacted]
Salzburg, Austria

SUBJECT: DR. ALFRED SOKOLOWSKI
Espionage - R

Reyrad 3/24/55.

On March 22, 1955, according to information received by G-2, U. S. Forces in Austria on April 14, 1955, EVA GRIMMEISEN was interviewed by Captain R. A. George, Vienna Command. George's memorandum covering that interview is set forth as follows:

"MEMO OF CONVERSATION

"PARTICIPANTS: Capt. R. A. George (VLAC)
Eva GRIMMEISEN aka Eva Grant (Girlfriend of Alfred Sokolowski)

"This woman believes that although Sokolowski had many girlfriends, he had no serious intentions toward any except herself. She most emphatically states that it is out of the question that Sokolowski was employed as a Soviet agent. Concerning the Soviet allegations that he was a spy or war criminal in the Soviet sense, she did not deny these possibilities.

"GRIMMEISEN departed for the United States on one of her usual visits approximately November 15, 1954. During Sokolowski's State Department-sponsored visit to the U. S. he had been given a letter of introduction to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt by Mayor Jonas. GRIMMEISEN had met Mrs. Roosevelt and a Mrs. Leach (or Lech) through Sokolowski. Upon hearing of Sokolowski's arrest while in America, GRIMMEISEN contacted Mrs. Roosevelt and asked her assistance in this matter. Mrs. Roosevelt, while sympathetic, stated that she would intervene only with the concurrance of Mayor Jonas. Two days after the incident GRIMMEISEN wrote Mayor Jonas on this question, and she received his reply a week later to the effect that while she meant well, no action should be initiated. GRIMMEISEN stated that the Mayor's letter was "cold and formal".

"GRIMMEISEN was told by the Austrian Consulate in New York not to return to Austria, but during the middle of February she was told she could proceed as far as Salzburg. She went, however, to Kitzbuehel (Tyrol) and spent a week there. GRIMMEISEN has been in Vienna for approximately four (4) weeks, where she has been in constant touch with Dr. Peterlunger.

CAM-mal

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2 APR 28 1955

6 5 MAY 12 1955

INDEXED - 65

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Letter to Director
NY

The following information indicates subject's ability to ingratiate herself with persons of prominence.

Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

, Security Exchange Commission, advised that in connection with a dinner held at the White House, Washington, D. C. on March 18, 1941, an acquaintance informed him that the list of suggested guests was submitted to Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT by VIOLA ILMA. stated that VIOLA ILMA repays contributions to her youth movement by getting them such invitations and SERGE RUBENSTEIN, well-known financier, who has since been convicted of draft-dodging, had contributed heavily to VIOLA ILMA's organization in order to get such invitations. The above dinner on March 18, 1941 was given by Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT for "Leaders in Young Men's Vocational Foundation of New York and its Executive President, Miss VIOLA ILMA."

Files of the "New York Times" reflect that on March 19, 1941, an article relates how VIOLA ILMA was entertained at a White House dinner given by Mrs. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, for leaders of the Young Men's Vocational Foundation.

in his statement dated 6/27/52, advised that he and the subject were guests of Mr. and Mrs. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT at the White House, Washington, D. C., for three days and three nights in early May, 1943.

The Attorney General

December 22, 1955

Director, FBI

PROSECUTION OF COMMUNIST PARTY
FUNCTIONARIES UNDER THE SMITH ACT

I thought you might be interested in the attached article entitled "Mrs. FDR And 41 Others Call For Amnesty, Halt Smith Act Trials" which appeared in the "Daily Worker" of December 21, 1955.

This article reflects that a petition for a "Christmas Amnesty" for Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act "commuting the sentence of 16 men and women now in prison to time already served" and a plea for postponement of trial in the more than 100 cases now pending either in trial courts or appeals courts, have been sent to President Eisenhower at Gettysburg by a number of well-known citizens. The article lists the 41 individuals, in addition to Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who signed the petition.

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INDEXED 15

Mrs. FDR and 41 Others Call for Amnesty, Halt Smith Act Trials

MUMFORD

MRS. FDR

THOMAS

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date DEC 21 1955

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12/22/55
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D-Je (7-8-55)

A petition for a "Christmas amnesty" for Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act "commuting the sentence of 16 men and women now in prison to time already served," and a plea for postponement of trial in the more than 100 cases now pending either in trial courts or appeals courts, have been sent to President Eisenhower at Gettysburg by a number of well-known citizens.

Signers include: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Dean John C. Bennett of Union Theological Seminary; Lewis Mumford; Norman Thomas; Elmer Rice, playwright; Chaplain John M. Krumm of Columbia University; Stephen Cary, secretary of the American Section, American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia; Henry Steele Commager, Columbia University, A. J. Muste and others.

The petitioners point out that they "are in fundamental disagreement with the philosophy of the Communist Party and with essential elements in its program and are motivated in their present action by their attachment to the democratic way of life."

The statement quotes the dissenting opinion of Justice Black when the conviction of the 11 top Communist Party leaders was before the Supreme Court to the effect that the defendants were not charged with "acts of any kind designed to overthrow the government" nor with "saying or writing anything "designed to accomplish that objective but only with the purpose to "use speech or newspapers in the future to teach and advocate the forcible overthrow of the government."

It is pointed out that recently the Supreme Court has agreed to consider review of the California convictions under the Smith Act. It is urged that an amnesty now "would give proof of our confidence in democratic institutions," and would contribute to world peace by encouraging and inspiring the friends of the United States and winning new ones.

The statement said in part:

"We respectfully urge you to grant an amnesty commuting the sentence of the 16 men and women now in prison under the Smith Act (Alien Registration Act of 1940) to time already served, and to use your influence to secure the postponement of trials in the 100 cases presently awaiting Trial Court of Appeals Court decisions under the Act.

"Those who present this petition are in fundamental disagreement with the philosophy of the Communist Party and with essential elements in its program and are motivated in their present action by their attachment to the democratic way of life and the desire to maintain and strengthen it.

"We call attention to Supreme Court Justice Black's description of the character of the Smith Act and the trial of Communist Party leaders under it in his dissenting opinion.

"Recently the Supreme Court itself by agreeing to review the California Smith Act prosecutions has recognized the appropriateness of a 'second look' at the Act.

"Among the 16 for whom we are requesting a Christmas amnesty are elderly and ill persons. The indictments and convictions in these cases were carried through in a period of the 'cold war' and in an atmosphere often marked by hysteria. Fortunately, in recent months conditions have changed for the better and there is a noticeable trend to confirm the basic democratic traditions of our nation.

Signers acted as individuals. Others were:

Roy Finch, Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y.; Donald Harrington, minister, Community Church, New York; Charles E. Lawrence, Franklin College; Paul Scherer, Union Theological Seminary, New York; Reinhold Niebuhr, Union Theological Seminary, New York; Also Roland B. Gittelsohn, Yale Divinity School, New Haven; Gustave J. Bischof, City College of New York; Albert Sweitzer, Colleges, Harvard University; Charles R. Crane, minister, Central Methodist Church, Detroit; W. [illegible], pastor, Congregational Church of Park Manor, Chicago; Richard [illegible], author, Jamaica, Vt.; George [illegible], engineer, Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Calif.; Alfred [illegible], editor, Fellowship, New York.

Also Kenneth [illegible], secretary, New York Region, Fellowship of Reconciliation; Paul [illegible], President, Theological Seminary; [illegible], manager AFL union in Chicago; Henry [illegible], secretary, South Presbyterian State Fellowship, Bessemer, Ala.; Paul [illegible], secretary, (regional), Fellowship of Reconciliation, Chicago; Edwin [illegible], dean of Theology, Bangor Seminary, Waterville, Me.; Paul S. [illegible], Andover Newton Theological School, Newton Centre, Mass.; Jerome [illegible], Society for Ethical Culture; Hazel [illegible], director, Community Service, Broadway Congregational Church; John [illegible] Randall, Jr., Columbia University.

Also Constance [illegible], teacher, Weekday Religious Education Program, Harrisburg, Va.; Colbert [illegible], professor, Rufus Rhodes Baptist Theological Seminary, Philadelphia; John [illegible], co-treasurer, International Fellowship of Reconciliation; Mary [illegible], Northeastern secretary, Democracy Unlimited, Melrose, Mass.; Emily [illegible], executive director, Baltimore Public Section; Arthur L. Swift, professor, Union Theological Seminary; John [illegible], Fellowship of Reconciliation; [illegible], Evangelical and Reformed Church headquarters, Philadelphia; Robert [illegible], minister, St. John's Lutheran Church, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Also [illegible] Whitney, Syracuse University; Norman [illegible], Jr., vice-chairman, Fellowship of Reconciliation; [illegible], Ill.; Charles [illegible], Yale University; [illegible] (retired), Bishop of [illegible]; Robert [illegible], minister, Arizona Rd. Methodist Church, [illegible]

14273

The Passport files also reflected that the Passport Office advised the subject on 5/31/49 that his application for renewal for Passport Number was being disapproved. The Passport files reflected that the subject had various people contact the Passport Office on his behalf, including Mrs. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, in an attempt to have the Passport Office renew his passport.

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The subject told the informant that he recalled attending the Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Congress held at Tuskegee, Alabama, from April 17, to April 22, 1942, at which he spoke to the Congress as a representative of the TWU. He stated that his recollection of this conference was very clear inasmuch as he sat on the platform next to Mrs. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, who also addressed the conference.

T-1

The Southern Negro Youth Congress has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as being an organization falling within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

It was reported that the Americans All rally held in Milwaukee on October 28, 1941, was a part of a National Americans All Week which was sponsored by Mrs. FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT and a number of others.

FINLETTER [illegible] AND UNIT FOR STEVENSON

Formation of the New York Committee for Stevenson and Kefauver was announced yesterday.

Thomas K. Finletter, former Air Force Secretary, and Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, former War Manpower Director in the Truman Administration, will be co-chairmen of the organization. They previously headed the New York State Stevenson for President Committee.

Honorary chairmen will be Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Senator Herbert H. Lehman, former Postmaster General James A. Farley, Mrs. Fiorello LaGuardia and former Police Commissioner Francis W. H. Adams. Mrs. LaGuardia supported President Eisenhower in 1952.

The committee will seek support of nonorganizational Democrats and independents for the election of Adlai E. Stevenson for President and Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee for Vice President. It will coordinate its work with the state Democratic and Liberal parties.

Other committee officers are: chairman of the executive committee, Cass Canfield, executive of the publishing concern of Harper & Bros.; treasurer, Sam Harris, New York lawyer; executive chairman, John J. B. Shea, lawyer and former president of the Lexington Democratic Club.

N. Y. TIMES

SEP 7 1956

file 4/cmte Democratic Party

INDEXED-82

[redacted]

NO [illegible] RECORD

SEP 13 56

51 SEP 13 1956

THE NEW
COUNTERATTACK
FACTS TO BAT COMMUNISM
REGISTERED IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 6, NEW YORK

Vol. 9, No. 24 June 24, 1955

BASEBALL AND THE DAILY WORKER

Twice, recently, columns in the Daily Worker have expressed extreme annoyance with Counterattack for, of all things, its attitude toward coverage of baseball in the Communist press. Specifically, the columns take exception to this newsletter's editorial suggestion that in according the Daily Worker's sports columnist the full privileges of locker room and club house, major league ball clubs were simply lending a hand to Communism's daily press in this country. The fact that Daily Worker sports coverage might be called one of the few "non-controversial" parts of the paper (although it actually isn't) makes the assist even more valuable inasmuch as sports coverage is one of the main things upon which the paper tries to sustain its myth of being "just" a newspaper.

"Slimy little blacklist sheet" run by "former FBI men out for a quick buck," is a sample of the kindnesses paid Counterattack in the Daily Worker criticism. Lester Rodney, the sports columnist in question, was the author of that particular bouquet. Rodney hastened to add that the New York Post echoed his wrath against Counterattack for objecting to Communist reporters receiving full accreditation from the baseball clubs. Now, with the baseball season in full swing, however, it is time again to risk this wrath.

This year, as in the past, Lester Rodney will be asked, along with other members of the Baseball Writers Association, to vote for those players he deems most worthy of going into the Baseball Hall of Fame. (In another sports balloting, incidentally, Rodney is one of the writers asked to vote in the United Press poll of basketball teams.)

And, this year, as in all his years in the Communist press, Rodney will liberally sprinkle his coverage of American sports with choice Communist line foul balls all over left field. He has ranted against baseball management as "jimcrow" and anti-Negro despite grudging admission of some progress. He has, in fact, turned practically every sporting event into an arena for displaying Communist-line race and class struggles.

His Olympic coverage is replete with praise for Soviet entries with emphasis on what Soviet athletics "prove". Currently, the line is that we can compete peacefully in sports so why not peacefully in all else. Rodney has not yet covered to any great extent the sporting activities of the Red Chinese in their massacres of American soldiers or of their current playful detention of American soldiers despite the Korean truce.

Before urging specific actions concerning Lester Rodney and Communist sports coverage, pertinent questions are in order. They are questions that

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mimeographed bulletin announcing that it is reprinting in full the Soviet disarmament proposals as placed before the United Nations, the 12-page, well-printed reprint itself (in pamphlet form), and an announcement of a Council discussion at the Cornish Arms Hotel in New York City. Guest speakers for the discussion, which is about coexistence, are listed as the Rev. William Howard Melish, whose record of Communist front affiliation is long and well known and Kumar Goshal, touted recently in the Daily Worker as "a well known authority on colonialism."

The National Guardian. This weekly, vitriolic spreader of the Party line is the paper whose editor, Cedric Belfrage, was identified as a Soviet agent and is now under a deportation order. It also is the paper through which the Red Chinese, during the Korean war, released American prisoner of war lists which, in turn, were used to bring pressure against families of POWs for "peace" statements. In a letter to "friends" of the paper, it is revealed that "you have probably read between the lines (of published Guardian fund appeals) that our situation is more critical than we care to say in the columns of the paper."

The most critical part of the picture, the appeal explains, is a $9,000 revolving debt to the printer of the paper. About the possibly significant extent of lawyers fees to fight the case of the paper's Soviet-aligned editor; there is not a single word.

A special reason for needing the money is explained as the job of "getting out a much-needed paper, which costs lots more than its 6 cents a week subscription price (but whose price must be kept) down to reach new readership cheaply and easily."

In return for support, the paper offers visions of great things to come, and quickly. "This summer ahead," the fund appeal states, "is the most promising one in years, for peace, for exposing and ending the informer racket, for getting back on the track of the New Deal."

New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. As a key segment of the nationwide Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, the New York group is trying to raise $2,000 as its part of a national quota to pay the bills for opposing designation of the committee as a Communist front by the Subversive Activities Control Board.

Actually, the hearings would only put the final legal cap on a designation that already has been officially and frequently earned by the committee. The Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, as far back as 1944 cited the committee as "one of the oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party..." Attorney General Clark, in 1948, cited the group as "subversive and Communist". The California state committee on un-American activities has similarly characterized it.

Despite this, as pointed out by this newsletter on March 18, this Communist front continues to attract such supporters as Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt who, earlier this year, wrote that she had and was continuing to give money to the group up until this year.

The key charges that the committee says it now wants to fight with the money it is soliciting are: that it defended the Soviet agent Gerhart Eisler;

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
August 8, 1957

On August 8, 1957, an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on the same date Leah Levy, Secretary to Israeli Ambassador Abba Eban, contacted Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt of Hyde Park, New York, to advise that Ambassador Eban would like to meet with Mrs. Roosevelt prior to Eban's return trip to Israel in the immediate future. Levy explained that Eban had been instructed by Israeli Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, to meet with Mrs. Roosevelt before his return to Israel.

Informant related that Mrs. Roosevelt, who indicated that she is leaving for Russia in the near future, invited Eban to lunch at Hyde Park, New York, on Sunday, August 11, 1957, and noted that Eban should bring his wife and anyone else he wished. Levy accepted the invitation for Eban.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
August 8, 1957

On August 8, 1957, an informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on the same date, subsequent to arrangements being made for Israeli Ambassador Abba Eban to have lunch with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in Hyde Park, New York, on Sunday, August 11, 1957

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*Organization No. 43 — United China Relief, 1790 Broadway, New York City. I accepted an invitation from PEARL BUCK, dated April 2, 1941, to be a member of the Woman's Committee of United China Relief. The letter head on which this request appeared carried the names of Mr. HENRY LUCE, JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 3rd, and Mrs. FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT. I accepted this request as a wartime duty, and had no further association with the organization. When queried about this organization I telephoned their office and was informed that all such committees had become quiescent when the general war chest plan went through. I accepted the invitation under the impression that the names on the letter head guaranteed that this was what it purported to be — a relief organization which was being given support by the community.

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	CHICAGO	12-14-56	11/8,16,19,21, 26-30;12/3/56

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
CHICAGO JOINT DEFENSE COMMITTEE TO DEFEAT THE SMITH ACT	[redacted]	[redacted]

CHARACTER OF CASE

[redacted]

SYNOPSIS:

The Chicago Joint Defense Committee to Defeat the Smith Act (CJDC) maintains offices in Room 402, 189 W. Madison Street, Chicago. Officers are LEON KATZEN, Chairman, JOHN T. BERNARD, Vice Chairman, GERALDYNE LIGHTFOOT, Projects Director, and RICHARD CRILEY, Publicity and Research. Portions of funds used to run Committee are from Communist Party (CP) budget. Aims and purposes of CJDC continue to center around fund-raising for Smith Act defendants and publicity to defeat the Smith Act. CP line in defense of Smith Act defendants compared with CJDC line.

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[redacted]

IV. STATED AIMS AND PURPOSES

In May, 1956, the CJDC published a leaflet captioned "What Is The 'Price of Liberty'?" This leaflet reads in part as follows:

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

The Geneva Conference neared a turning point, not only for world affairs, but also for the defense of liberty at home. Here is a brief summary of some of the main developments over the last year and a half:

1. JOE MC CARTHY deflated

MC CARTHY . . . lost his power to terrorize his opponents and stay in the front page headlines.

2. McCarthyism still continued

Att'y General BROWNELL, J. E. HOOVER, Senator JAMES EASTLAND and others try to continue McCarthyism without the name. Under the Smith Act, the McCarran Act and the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act and Congressional Committee, the assault on the Bill of Rights continued.

3. Mrs. F. D. ROOSEVELT . . . and other prominent Americans asked for amnesty for Smith Act prisoners and a moratorium on further indictments and arrests.

4. Informer racket badly shaken

HARVEY MATUSOW, followed by other recanting informers, blew the lid off the use of FBI professional stool pigeons and exposed the inside workings of the political frame-ups.

5. Negro people marched toward freedom

The historic decision of the Supreme Court outlawing segregation in the schools raised to a new level the centuries-old battle for equal rights.

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: JUL 21 196

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

ReNY teletype to the Bureau, 5/22/61 and Bureau airtel to NY, 5/21/61.

made available on 5/21/61, and 5/22/61, material maintained at the headquarters of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Room 329, 799 Broadway, NY, NY. This material was names and addressed of individuals and organizations maintained on addressograph plates. This particular group of names and addresses pertain only to the NYC area.

For the information of the Bureau the cards used on the addressograph machine made available by upon which the names and addresses of individuals throughout the country are being destroyed by the NYO. All the names have been submitted to the interested offices.

The enclosed list of names in the NYC area has been indexed by the NYO.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of the list made available by

EXP PROC.

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Mrs. FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT
Hyde Park
New York

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"5. United China Relief

"I accepted an invitation from Pearl Buck, dated April 2, 1941, to be on the Women's Committee for that year. The letterhead of the organization carried the name of Mr. Henry Luce, John D. Rockefeller III, and Mrs. F.D. Roosevelt.

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1.

[redacted]

APPENDIX

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

In June, 1947, [redacted], advised that the "United Service to China, Incorporated," formerly known as "United China Relief, Incorporated", had been infiltrated by the Communists.

In 1949, this source was recontacted and advised that the above information was obtained from [redacted] persons intimately familiar with the internal affairs of this organization. These persons reported "that two of the coordinating agencies within the framework of the above organizations have been identified as Communist dominated organizations".

This source advised that these persons requested their identity not be disclosed. He said, however, that all are prominent persons and are of known reliability.

U. S. STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: September 30, 1954

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE

SUBJECT:

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[redacted] stated ENNES had been a member of the National Youth Congress while at GWU and has on various occasions attended meetings at the White House with Mrs. F. D. ROOSEVELT.

cc - Baumgardner

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: March 22, 1954

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: WALTER WINCHELL
SIMULCAST (RADIO - TELEVISION)
March 21, 1954

WINCHELL SAID:

This week's issue of "News-Week" magazine says "Don't be surprised if McCarthy calls a well-known columnist and a Washington correspondent, both McCarthy supporters, to support charges against Army Secretary Stevens. To counter this the Army may charge that the columnist tried three times to wangle a commission for David Schine."

P. S. The columnist mentioned by "News-Week" cannot possibly be Walter Winchell.

COMMENT:

None.

WINCHELL SAID:

A new book due in the stores on March 30, entitled "McCarthy and His Enemies," by William Buckley, Jr., and Brent Mozell (phonetic) is a wonderful documentation of all arguments both for and against McCarthy.

COMMENT:

None.

WINCHELL SAID:

The Communists think they have us on the ropes with the two major parties fighting over how to fight Communism and whether a Junior Senator got a "Buck Private," a week-end pass.

cc - 1 - [redacted]

cc - 1 - [redacted]

JWL:jla

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APR 6 1954

He also stated that President Roosevelt and his wife did not know that Lash was a Communist. Joe Lash is one of the top opinion molders, and has been for many years, for the "New York Post."

COMMENT:

Joseph P. Lash was formerly the National Secretary of the American Student Union (ASU). The Special Committee on Un-American Activities, as well as other committees, has cited ASU as a Communist front. Lash was a close acquaintance of Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt and lived for a time at the White House. Lash was recently employed as the United Nations correspondent for the "New York Post."

0-19 (Rev. 9-23-59)

Mrs. Roosevelt Withdraws OK

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 25 (AP).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today withdrew her support from the Australian and New Zealand Congress for International Co-operation and Disarmament.

In a letter to Congress organizers published in Melbourne papers, Mrs. Roosevelt said she had learned the Congress "concentrates its energy in demanding disarmament on one side of the Iron Curtain and not on the other.

"Since I believe that disarmament can only come about through co-operation among all interested nations, I cannot indorse your program and must therefore withdraw my previous support.

"I hope you will remove my name from all publicity in connection with your efforts."

The Congress, which Australian government leaders claim is Communist controlled, had made extensive use of Mrs. Roosevelt's name and a message of support she sent to organizers.

The Congress adjourned here November 11 but voted in its final sessions to establish a permanent body to organize similar congresses elsewhere in Australia and the Southeast Pacific.

The Washington Post and Times Herald ____
The Washington Daily News ____
The Evening Star 45
New York Herald Tribune ____
New York Journal-American ____
New York Mirror ____
New York Daily News ____
New York Post A
The New York Times ____
The Worker ____
The New Leader ____
The Wall Street Journal ____
Date ____

47 DEC 1 1959

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5-Pd.

Mrs. Roosevelt Asks Swift Bunche OK

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NOT RECORDED
126 SEP 16 1954

TOP CLIPPING
DATED
FROM
MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

Night Editor

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. POST
DATED MAY 27 1954
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

6 1 SEP 17 1954

DR. RALPH BUNCHE

By JOSEPH P. LASH

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt vigorously defended Ralph J. Bunche today and called on the loyalty board to complete investigation of the UN official speedily.

"It seems to me that a man's record when he has served his country and the UN so well should preclude any lengthy examination for loyalty," Mrs. Roosevelt asserted.

It was "obvious," she continued, that Bunche could not have such "a good record of service without loyalty."

The former First Lady deplored "the length of time" Bunche had been "kept under inquiry," and said this was "a criticism not of Dr. Bunche, but of our methods of investigations."

Mrs. Roosevelt's demand for prompt vindication of Bunche was echoed by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Millions of Americans will join in urging swift and unequivocal action to end this unseemly farce," White said.

He expressed shock that any question should be raised about Bunche's loyalty.

"As a lifelong opponent of communism," he added, "I gladly stake whatever reputation I may possess on Dr. Bunche's unqualified loyalty and integrity."

White observed that all over the world, but particularly in the underdeveloped areas of Asia, Africa and the Middle East, "among the two-thirds of the peoples of the world who are non-white" the Nobel Peace Prize winner was "one of the truly great symbols of Americanism at its best."

"They, because of his example, have been encouraged to refuse to follow Communist propaganda and to continue to have faith in democracy," White said.

There were indications today that Bunche's 12-hour session with the International Organizations Employes Loyalty Board on Tuesday had not finished the matter, but no official confirmation of further hearings could be obtained.

Both Bunche's counsel, Ernest A. Gross, who formerly served as deputy U. S. representative at the UN, and Pierce J. Gerety, the chairman of the loyalty board, refused all comment.

Bunche himself was unavailable. He had gone to Washington to attend last night's White House dinner in honor of Emperor Haile Selassie.

Meanwhile, it was learned that Bunche's marathon session with the board on Tuesday was as much an opportunity as an ordeal.

For the first time, Bunche was able to submit at least some of his accusers — ex-Communists Manning Johnson and Lester Patterson—to direct cross-examination. The board lacks power of subpena, and had Johnson and Patterson not appeared voluntarily, Bunche might not have had the chance to deal with their hostile testimony directly.

Secretary General Hammarskjold, intends to promote Bunche, who is now Director of the Trusteeship Division, to Deputy Under-Secretary General under a reorganization plan that is about ready to be announced.

Some UN observers were suggesting yesterday that the long inquiry into Bunche's loyalty and the fact that it was leaked into the press via Washington were part of a move to make it difficult for Hammerskjold to elevate the liberal Bunche to a top post in the organization.

0-19 (Rev. 9-7-56)

Herald Tribune photo by Morris Warman

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at Idlewild Airport yesterday.

Mrs. Roosevelt In, Says Force Can't Beat Reds

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt returned yesterday from a twenty-five-day visit to the Soviet Union. She said the United States can triumph over the Russians, not by force but only by being "far better than they are."

Arriving at Idlewild Airport Mrs. Roosevelt was accompanied by her secretary, Miss Maureen Corr, and Dr. David Gurewitsch, director of the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, 400 First ave.

"greater understanding" between ourselves and the Russians, and "much greater confidence in ourselves." She advised students of Russian affairs to "study history as you have never studied it before."

She described Communist party leader Nikita S. Khrushchev, whom she met in a two and three-quarter hour interview, as a "strong personality, an articulate person, a genuinely good worker, and one who feels that Communism is the wave of the future."

[redacted]

141 OCT - 1957

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune 2-1
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

SEP 30 1957
Date

68 OCT 9 1957

0-10 (Rev. 9-7-56)

Mrs. Roosevelt Senses Pride in Russian People

Unsmiling citizens walk the almost antiseptic streets of Russia, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said yesterday, but she hammered home the idea that they do so with full stomachs and a sense of accomplishment.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who has recently returned from a trip to the Soviet Union, pictured life in the USSR as somewhat similar to the bleak imaginings of George Orwell in "1984," while stressing the obvious accomplishments of the nation.

Describing Communist schooling, the speaker acknowledged strict government supervision, but told a United Nations Week luncheon here that " . . . there is something that smacks of freedom in getting an education."

Turning to another aspect of Soviet life, Mrs. Roosevelt sketched the public health setup under Red rule.

Records Cited

In the Leningrad district alone, she said, health authorities claim that of 18,000 children under care for 1956-57, only one baby under one year was lost.

And in the 16-years-and-under category (for the same population segment) but four children died.

Mrs. Roosevelt contrasted this brilliant record with the almost non-existent medical facilities under Tsarist rule.

She told nearly 500 listeners in the Mayflower Hotel that accomplishments of this sort deeply impress visitors from under-developed countries to the Soviet Union.

"The Soviets can say 'We understand—that's just where we were 40 years ago,' " Mrs. Roosevelt said.

She said that, by an apparent adaptation of Pavlov's theories, the Red leaders had produced a "submissive and highly disciplined populace."

Likened to Janus

Seen through the eyes of Mrs. Roosevelt, the USSR develops as a dual entity, similar to the Roman god Janus.

The control of the government is strict to the point of strangulation, but "it does produce results," she said.

Mrs. Roosevelt said that "fear of our adversary is unconstructive" and pressed for greater understanding.

In concluding her address, Mrs. Roosevelt said that "the strength of the United Nations" is in the hands of its member nations, and that no government can accomplish much "without the support and will of the people."

Mrs. Roosevelt's talk highlighted week-long U. N. activities here in connection with the world body's founding 12 years ago today.

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N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date OCT 24 1957

FBI
7 2 NOV 4 1957

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON

June 21, 1962

The April, 1962, issue of the "Diplomatic List", a publication of the United States Department of State, lists Dmitri D. Muraviev (Muravev) as a First Secretary at the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Washington, D. C.

On June 20, 1962, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he learned on that date that Muravev is planning to visit Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in Hyde Park, New York, on July 3, 1962. According to the source, Muravev stated Mrs. Roosevelt had invited him to bring his wife with him, and to plan to stay over July 4th. Muravev added that Mrs. Roosevelt had stated she was "delighted" that he planned to visit her.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 16, 1957

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

SUBJECT:

also provided a copy of background material concerning the organization, noted as "Private Entertainment for United Nations Delegations" under the auspices of which reportedly had her social contact with the Rumanians. ~~This~~ indicates that the organization has been functioning since June, 1954, mostly

Enclosures

6 JAN 22 1958

(5)

[redacted]

around New York City; that it has office space in the United Nations building and that it has made an effort to avoid publicity. Since its inception, it has conducted over 400 social events and entertained approximately 1500 people connected with the United Nations. Its stated aim is to increase good will and understanding between Americans and representatives of the United Nations member states. It is affiliated with the National Council of Women of the United States, Inc. This background material forwarded by Lodge was furnished to the U. S. Mission in New York City by the organization itself. [redacted] called attention to the fact that the names of several women who are the principal figures in this social program appear in the background material and he said that State desired to know the results of a check of Bureau files on these names. He also stated that in the future the State Department would probably desire to have other names of persons connected with this program checked through our files.

[redacted]

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT
FOR UNITED NATIONS DELEGATIONS

In June 1954, at the suggestion of the United States Mission and the National Council of Women of the United States, the United Nations Home Hospitality Group was established to provide an opportunity for delegates and their families to meet Americans on an informal basis in their homes, both in the city and in the country nearby. The group worked directly with the Chief of Protocol of the United Nations and the Liaison Officers through whom contacts with delegates were initially made. The Hospitality Group carefully selected hosts and hostesses to meet on a personal basis members of delegations with similar interests.

By June 1956, with the increase in membership of the United Nations and the resulting additional load on the Protocol Section, it was recognized that greater service could be rendered by having a professional assistant at the United Nations. With the help of the Chief of Protocol and the approval of the Executive Assistant to the Secretary General, a desk was set up on October 1, 1956 in Room 202 adjacent to the Protocol Section (telephone PLaza 4-1234, extensions 2635 and 3604). This has made it possible to continue in close liaison with that Section and to work more directly with delegates who are coming in increasing numbers to avail themselves of the services of the group, giving a far better opportunity of finding out the real needs and interests of both delegates and their families.

Meetings were held with the United Nations Hospitality Committee of the City of New York under Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Miss Jeannette Longyear as well as with the Volunteer Services of the Secretariat in order to avoid duplication of effort. [redacted]

6

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 6, 1959

[redacted]

On July 31, 1959, a confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 202 56th Street West, New York 19, New York, approached Miloslav Ruzek, Czechoslovak Ambassador to the United States, at which time she noted that she was sorry that the Ambassador was unable to be in New York at the same time she was. She further stated that she would be out of town until August 11, 1959, and requested that the Ambassador visit her at Suite 1947, Park-Sheraton Hotel (New York, New York) before 10:00 a.m. on August 11, 1959. [redacted]

COPIES DESTROYED
JB APR 16 1973

[redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Orleans, Louisiana
February 2, 1962

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNKNOWN SUBJECT; THREAT TO BOMB
MICHOUD PLANT, (NATIONAL AERONAUTICS
AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION), CHEF
MENTEUR HIGHWAY, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
FEBRUARY 2, 1962

On February 2, 1962, [redacted] advised that at 3:10 PM the same date, [redacted], a telephone operator in the communications section of this plant received an anonymous telephone call from what sounded like an elderly man. He said the caller told [redacted] that he had something that "would blow the plant to Cuba," and that all of the persons in the Michoud Plant Building had better leave within a few minutes. He said the individual did not say there was an explosive in the building but that he made the above inference to that effect. He stated the caller further made some mention to the effect that someone should kidnap the President and his wife, apparently referring to the President of the United States and made some mention of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of former President Roosevelt. The statement concerning Mrs. Roosevelt was not understood by [redacted] and the remainder of the conversation was not rational giving the impression the caller was either mentally unbalanced or intoxicated. [redacted]

N.Y.

XEROX
FEB 14 1962

ENCLOSURE [redacted]

441

No explosion occurred at the above plant on February 2, 1962.

[redacted]

records regarding indicated that had corresponded with Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT in 1944, requesting intervention in the aforementioned hearings and also indicated that corresponded with Honorable CLARE BOOTHE LUCE, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., on June 19, 1944, requesting her to introduce a bill in Congress permitting him to stay in the United States unhampered for the duration of World War II.

MRS. ROOSEVELT DEFENDS ISRAEL

States She Believes Nation Acted in Self-Defense —Assails U. S. Policy

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared today that she believed Israel had acted in self-defense in the Middle East and should not be considered an aggressor.

Mrs. Roosevelt made the statement in a news conference. She came to Chicago to participate in Adlai E. Stevenson's campaign wind-up.

"I do not consider that Israel is an aggressor," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "She acted in self-defense."

Mrs. Roosevelt declared that Israel had increasingly become "beleaguered" as a result of the Eisenhower policy of permitting arms to flow to the Arab states while refusing Israel permission to "buy equivalent weapons."

Mrs. Roosevelt declared that she regarded Mr. Stevenson's prospects of carrying New York improved by the Middle Eastern crisis. She said there had been a sharp rise in Democratic organization activity in the state in the last week.

She Voices Optimism

As to Mr. Stevenson's prospects of winning on Tuesday, Mrs. Roosevelt said that "I'm very optimistic."

"I'm very sure," she said, "that if the American people know the truth they will vote for a change."

She expressed the "greatest respect" for President Eisenhower as a "fine general and a very good man," but, she said, "I do not have the same respect for the President as a policy maker."

She said that as a general he had been carrying out policies made by others.

In response to a question, Mrs. Roosevelt said that her husband had undergone a complete physical examination before running for his fourth term.

"It was a complete examination—just like Mr. Eisenhower's," she said. President Roosevelt died three months after the start of his fourth term.

Stevenson Backed

Mrs. Roosevelt gave strong support to Mr. Stevenson's criticism of the Eisenhower Administration policy in the Middle East. She blamed the Administration for the crisis and said Britain and France had been driven into the action that they took through lack of confidence in United States policy.

She said she believed both nations were technically guilty of agression. She charged that President Eisenhower had either "deliberately fooled" the American people as to what was going on "or didn't know."

"This is shocking and appalling," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "These things don't just happen all of a sudden. Either the Administration has been trying for political reasons to stave off the deluge or they have lacked knowledge of what was going on. Which is worse?"

She said she felt that Britain and France had been "brought to the point of desperation" by United States policy.

"It now leaves us in the very strange position," she said, "of supporting the Kremlin and an Egyptian dictator against our oldest and strongest allies. It is an ironic, strange and horrible situation."

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. TIMES

DATED 11/4/56

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS—ISRAEL

INDEXED - 1

NOT RECORDED

126 NOV 14 1956

EX-125

NOV 14 1956

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, informed that received correspondence from the following sources directed to his residence address, New York, New York, between June 16, 1952 and July 14, 1952:

Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, 220 West 58 Street, New York 19, New York

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National Issues Committee

Mrs. Roosevelt Starts Group To Fight 'Reactionary Trend'

By Edward T. Folliard
Post Reporter

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, disturbed by what she called a "reactionary trend," came here yesterday to announce the formation of a new, nonpartisan committee flying the liberal banner.

It is called the National Issues Committee, and its avowed purpose is to "keep America on the path of progress." The committee, which is out to raise $100,000 for its first year of operation, has its headquarters at 816 21st st. nw.

Mrs. Roosevelt, national chairman of the committee, held forth at a press conference in the Shoreham Hotel, explaining the committee's background, its plans, and its hopes. Now 68, she has not changed greatly since the time when she was First Lady, although she did seem to have trouble hearing questions asked of her by the reporters.

In a prepared statement, Mrs. Roosevelt expressed concern about the situation abroad and at home. She said that "our friends throughout the world are beginning to lose confidence in America." The same forces which have blunted the edge of America's world leadership, she said, are largely responsible for reaction at home—for the talk about a "controlled recession," for all but destroying the Federal housing program, for abandoning the Hell's Canyon project, and for lost ground in the fields of health and education.

"The conflict in all these areas," Mrs. Roosevelt said in her prepared statement, "is not one between Republicans and Democrats, for in every case both Republicans and Democrats will be found on each side. Instead, I feel sure that the whole trend I have outlined results chiefly from a lack of

See ROOSEVELT, Page 2, Col. 1

NOT RECORDED
98 AUG 21 1953

Times-Herald
Wash. Post ✓
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Herald Tribune
N.Y. Mirror
N.Y. Compass

Date: 9-9-1953

63 SEP 10 1953

ROOSEVELT—Fr. Pg. 1

Nonpartisan Liberals Band

reliable, straightforward information available to the people. We are going to fill this gap to the best of our ability through the National Issues Committee.

"This new, disturbing trend also stems in part from a miasma of confusion and uncertainty which has overtaken us in recent years, dimming our objectives and undermining our confidence in ourselves and in each other. In this atmosphere, the know-nothing and the demagogue have their opportunity and make the most of it, although they speak only for a tiny minority.

"The task we have set ourselves, therefore, is to redefine the great issues which confront this Nation, to restate them in simple and popular terms as objectively as possible, and to see to it that the people get the facts upon which the making of sound judgment depends . . ."

A reporter asked Mrs. Roosevelt if her statement wasn't, in fact, "an attack on the Eisenhower Administration."

She insisted that she was dealing primarily with issues, and she said the reporter had to ask himself if President Eisenhower was dealing properly with those issues.

At one point, however, she laughed and did openly disagree with General Eisenhower. A reporter told her that the Chief Executive, at a news conference, had cited the Tennessee Valley Authority as an example of creeping socialism.

"I don't happen to agree with that," she said.

Mrs. Roosevelt, although insisting that the National Issues Committee was nonpartisan, didn't dispute a reporter's observation that it was top-heavy with Democrats. She said that members of both parties had been invited to join, but that far more Democrats had accepted.

Don Pryor, executive director of the committee, said it was hoped that Republicans would accept in time. Pryor used to be a familiar figure in Washington when he was a news commentator for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mrs. Roosevelt said that she first became aware of the "reactionary trend" last year when Harry S. Truman was in the White House. She said that Mr. Truman was not at fault; that the real cause was lack of factual information in the hands of the people.

She said that the National Issues Committee began to take form last spring in a conference she had with Philip Schiff, Washington representative of the National Jewish Welfare Board. Schiff is now chairman of the executive board of the new committee.

Other members of the committee are Arthur J. Goldberg, Alan Barth, Mary McLeod Bethune, Charles F. Brannan, Oscar Chapman, Clark M. Clifford, Mary M. Condon, Morris L. Cooke, Dorothy Dunbar Bemis, Frank Graham, A. J. Hayes, Leon Keyserling, Philip Murray, Murray Lincoln, James Patton, Robert R. Nathan, Walter P. Reuther, Emil Rieve, Harry W. Schacter, Stephen Spingarn and Telford Taylor.

Times-Herald ____

Wash. Post ____

Wash. News ____

Wash. Star ____

N.Y. Herald Tribune ____

N.Y. Mirror ____

N.Y. Compass ____

Date: ____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA File No.

Report Made At	Date When Made	Period For Which Made	Report Made By
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	6/23/41	4/17, 21, 22, 29, 30, 5/1, 2/41	
Title			Character of Case
SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE			

Synopsis of Facts:

Subject organization not registered or incorporated in the state of Louisiana. former Tulane University Professor, was Field Chairman for subject organization. revealed as Vice-Chairman of Finance Committee of subject organization. Purpose of organization reported to be the "Uniting of forces in the South that are trying to bring about better working conditions and greater democracy to all of the working people of the South." Information set out concerning individuals connected with subject organization in Louisiana. Investigation reveals no activity on part of organization in the state of Louisiana.

According to the report submitted by N-2, the first conference of subject organization was held at Birmingham, Alabama in November, 1938, at which Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT was one of the honored speakers. The report reflects that the program was dominated by radicals,

DETAILS: AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

I. ORGANIZATION, SCOPE, AND GENERAL ACTIVITIES

A. Organization

1. Headquarters

On May 4, 1956, Special Agent [redacted], personally observed that the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated (SCEF), continues to occupy Room 404, 822 Perdido Street, New Orleans. [redacted] was observed on the same date in the office at the headquarters of the SCEF.

"The Southern Patriot," official organ of the SCEF, in the April, 1956, issue listed the editorial and executive offices of the SCEF as Room 404, 822 Perdido Street, New Orleans 12, Louisiana. The Office of Publication of "The Southern Patriot" is listed in this issue as 150 Tenth Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee.

[redacted]

B. Scope of Activities

Confidential Informant T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available issues of "The Southern Patriot" for the months of December, 1955, and January, February, March and April of 1956, which reflect that the scope of the activities of the SCEF continues to be the publication of "The Southern Patriot."

The January, 1956, issue, Volume 14, No. 1, page 1, column 1, carried an article entitled "The SCEF: 1946-56, A Brief History, A Proud Record," which set forth a chronological summary of SCEF projects over the past ten years which is set forth as follows:

627

"1951

A reception by the SCEF honored Madame VIJAYA LAKSHMI PANDIT, Ambassador of India, Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, and Mrs. MARY MC LEOD BETHUNE.

LA

627

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 9, 1956

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: "CHANGED"
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR
THE UNITED NATIONS, INC.,
ILLINOIS AND GREATER
CHICAGO DIVISION

The title of this case is being marked changed to reflect the present official name of the organization.

15

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, INC., ILLINOIS AND GREATER CHICAGO DIVISION

The Liaison Committee of the United Nations Association is scheduled to hold a conference on April 21, 1956, and it is believed that Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT will be invited to this conference.

15

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, INC., ILLINOIS AND GREATER CHICAGO DIVISION

Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Chairman, Board of Governors -

15

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/31/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: CHANGED
CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR CHILDREN
OF NEW YORK, INC., aka
Citizens Committee on Children
of New York City, Inc.
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The title is changed to reflect additional name Citizens Committee on Children of New York City, Inc.

I. Location

The current NYC Telephone Directory for the borough of Manhattan lists the Citizens Committee for Children of NYC, Inc., at 112 East 19th St., Manhattan, NY, telephone number SPring 7-3800.

II. Origin and Purpose

On 5/5/60, at the NY County Clerks Office, NYC, SA examined the Certificate of Incorporation #2202 for the Citizens Committee on Children of NYC, Inc., which certificate was filed 3/16/45. The purpose of the committee was set out as follows:

"To promote the well-being and happiness of the children of NYC and as a means to that end;

To conduct, carry on, sponsor and promote studies, research and investigation with respect to the existence, the cause and method of prevention and removal of conditions adverse to the full growth and development of the bodies and minds of the children of NYC;

To locate, classify, interpret and evaluate facts, principles and procedures relating to any of the foregoing;

3

To publish or cause to be published books, pamphlets, magazines, articles, papers, or other publications relating to, or connected with any of the foregoing;

To aid and assist and to work in conjunction and in cooperation with individuals, groups, corporations, organizations, governments and government agencies of all kinds lawfully engaged in fostering or attaining any of the foregoing purposes;

To do any and all lawful acts and things which may be necessary, useful, suitable, desirable, or proper for the furtherance, accomplishments or attainments of any or all of the foregoing purposes.

The corporation shall not be operated for profit and no part of the net earnings of the corporation shall inure to the benefit of any member or individual.

No substantial part of the activity of the corporation shall consist of carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempt to influence legislation."

The following persons were listed as directors of the corporation in the corporation papers:

The publication "The Uprooted" of 1954, lists the following persons on the Board of Directors of CCCNYC:

HERSCHEL ALT
Dr. VIOLA W. BERNARD
Mrs. RICHARD BERNHARD
Dr. WILLIAM H. BRISTOW
Miss CHARLOTTE CARR
Dr. ROBERT W. CULBERT
Mrs. MARSHALL FIELD
Dr. ROMA GANS
Mrs. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER
Miss HELEN HALL
Miss HELEN M. HARRIS
Mrs. THOMAS B. HESS
Miss AMY HOSTLER
STANLEY M. ISAACS
DEAN KENNETH D. JOHNSON
Dr. ALICE V. KELIHER
Miss ANNA KEMPSHALL
Dr. HARRY D. KRUSE
Mrs. SAMUEL A. LEWISOHN
EDWIN J. LUKAS
IRA S. ROBBINS
Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Mrs. JUAN T. TRIPPE
Mrs. LOUIS S. WEISS

Mr. Eisenhower, Mr. Khrushchev,

WE CALL FOR A PERMANENT END TO ATOMIC BOMB TESTING

Dear Mr. President: Dear Mr. Premier:

There is one tangible act you can perform that will be clear and unmistakable sign to all humanity that your meetings have been fruitful.

You can remove the few remaining obstacles to a *permanent* end to nuclear weapons tests under inspection and control.

On behalf of the human commonwealth, will you place this question high on your agenda?

We, and people the world over, welcome your exchange of visits. We hope this direct approach will bring durable peace within the orbit of possibility.

A durable peace demands a permanent end to nuclear tests; comprehensive arms control, negotiated political settlements, and establishment of the rule of world law in international affairs.

Your historic meetings can be the turning point that will guarantee human survival. We welcome your initiative. We wish you well.

(SIGNERS)

STEVE ALLEN
PROF. GORDON ALLPORT
STUART CHASE
NORMAN COUSINS
REV. EDWIN T. DAHLBERG
DR. WILLIAM DAVIDON
JULES FEIFFER
HAROLD E. FEY
REV. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK
DR. ERICH FROMM
PATRICK GORMAN
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II
REV. DONALD HARRINGTON
BRIG. GEN. HUGH B. HESTER (U.S. Army, Retired)
HALLOCK HOFFMAN
DR. DAVID R. INGLIS
HON. STANLEY M. ISAACS
REV. HOMER JACK
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING
HOWARD LINDSAY
DR. M. STANLEY LIVINGSTON
ARNOLD H. MAREMONT
DR. WILLIAM MENNINGER
WALTER MILLIS
LEWIS MUMFORD
DR. LINUS PAULING
ORLIE PELL
CLARENCE PICKETT
DR. DAVID RIESMAN
ELMO ROPER
MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
ROBERT RYAN
DORE SCHARY
DR. RALPH W. SOCKMAN
DR. PITIRIM A. SOROKIN
DR. EDWARD J. SPARLING
NORMAN THOMAS
DEAN HOWARD THURMAN
LOUIS UNTERMEYER
JERRY VOORHIS
BISHOP HAZEN G. WERNER
JAMES WARBURG
E. RAYMOND WILSON
DR. HUGH C. WOLFE

(The signers of this statement do so as individuals and not as representatives of organizations.)

ADD YOUR SIGNATURES TO THOSE ABOVE AND SEND THIS LETTER TO

Chicago Committee For A SANE Nuclear Policy

Room 1018 7 South Dearborn Chicago 3, Illinois

SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	To help support this appeal I enclose
		$

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

Hear . . .

THE PEOPLE vs. McCarthy

(A Public Meeting on the Issue)

WHEN: . . . . Thursday, May 20, 1954 — At 8:30 P.M.

WHERE: . . . . Hunter College Assembly Hall
69th Street between Park and Lexington Avenues

ADMISSION: . . 49¢ (Forty-nine Cents)

Speakers: **The Honorable William H. Benton**
Former Senator from Connecticut

Dr. John Krumm
Chaplain, Columbia University

The Honorable Stanley M. Isaacs
Minority Leader, New York City Council

Mr. James Wechsler
Editor, THE NEW YORK POST

Chairman: **Judge Dorothy Kenyon**

We'll be looking for you at the Rally!

Sponsored by:

Organizations

American Jewish Congress (AJC)
American Veterans Committee (AVC)
Americans for Democratic Action (ADA)
Association of Fraternal and Benevolent Organizations (AFBO)
Christian Action
Jewish Labor Committee (JLC)
Liberal Party, New York County
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
New York Young Democratic Club

(PARTIAL LIST)

Individuals

Dr. John Bennett, Union Theological Seminary
The Most Rev. Charles K. Gilbert, Former Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New York
Mr. Hugo Ernst, General President of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union
Reverend Donald Harrington
Mr. Morris Lichtenstein, Secy-Treas., N.Y.C. CIO Council
Rabbi Gerald M. Jacobs, The Greenwich Village Synagogue

(PARTIAL LIST)

Mr. Joseph Konowe, Secy-Treas., Local 210, I.B. of T. (AFL)
Mr. Jerome Nathanson
Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr
Reverend Albert J. Penner
Mr. Michael J. Quill, International Pres., Transport Workers Union of America, CIO
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Mr. Elmer Rice
Reverend Robert Spike, Minister of The Judson Memorial Church
Rabbi David de Sola Pool
Mr. Mark Starr
Dr. Harold Taylor

Thaxton 61

110

MRS. ROOSEVELT AIDS INTEGRATION

Asks Support of Southern Fund, a Target of House and Senate Inquiries

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt appealed yesterday for support of the pro-integrationist Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. Some of the group's leaders have been targets for Congressional investigations.

Mrs. Roosevelt told a fund-raising meeting at the Delmonico Hotel:

"I think it is probably the only organization left in the South where people of different colors can work together, and I hope we can give it the financial as well as the spiritual support it needs.

"What happens on the firing line affects our leadership in the world against real Communist control—not just the 'communism' which is put on anything you don't like. For instance, in the South, if you happen to be for integration, you're called a 'Communist.'"

One of the fund's field secretaries, Carl Braden, is now appealing a contempt conviction for refusing to answer questions of the House Committee on Un-American Activities last July. In 1955 the Senate Internal Security subcommittee asked the Department of Justice to determine if the group was a "Communist front"—a charge strongly denied by its president, Aubrey W. Williams.

The fund, whose headquarters are in New Orleans, grew out of the defunct Southern Conference for Human Welfare and has operated independently since 1946. It is run by sixty-five directors from the seventeen southern states and the District of Columbia. James A. Dombrowski, executive director, said it had 3,500 contributors.

At yesterday's meeting Hubert W. Delany, former Domestic Relations justice, raised more than $17,000 from the 300 persons present. Mrs. Roosevelt gave $500.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. TIMES

LATE CITY

5/27/59

23

SECURITY DIVISION

RE: [redacted]

[redacted]

NOT RECORDED
46 JUN 8 1959

62 JUN 10 1959

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DATE: May 24, 1960

FROM :

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY INFORMATION CONCERNING

As a result of the Director's inquiry concerning a Washington Capital News Service item dated 5-19-60 regarding a rally at the Madison Square Garden, New York City, 5-19-60, sponsored by the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (NCSNP), memorandum to 5-20-60 furnished the background of the NCSNP and advised that the results of the 5-19-60 meeting would be furnished upon receipt from the New York City Office.

New York airtel 5-20-60 advised that this rally was held and among the speakers were Alfred M. Landon, former Governor of Kansas and 1936 Republican presidential candidate who advocated another meeting of heads of state in the near future to agree on a way to control nuclear testing; Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan; Norman Thomas, well-known socialist; Norman Cousins, editor of "The Saturday Review" and co-chairman of the sponsoring committee; Dr. Harold Taylor, former president of Sarah Lawrence College; Rabbi Israel Goldstein of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun; Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers; and Clarence E. Pickett, executive secretary emeritus of the American Friends Service Committee and the other co-chairman of the committee. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was disclosed as a co-chairman of the meeting. All speakers urged banning nuclear tests.

New York Office further advised that there were no disruptive incidents during this rally according to the New York City Police Department which advised that 17,500 attended the rally and that after the rally approximately 3,000 persons walked to the United Nations building where a meeting led by a prayer for peace was held.

ACTION:

EX

REC 39

None. For your information.

92

The Washington Post
Times Herald
THURSDAY, [illegible] 15, 1960

AGENDA FOR GENEVA

[illegible] United States [illegible]
[illegible] proposed [illegible]
[illegible] United States [illegible] Christian [illegible] Herter
[illegible] United States [illegible] through arms control and eventual
[illegible] he said, [illegible]
[illegible] Soviet Union [illegible]
[illegible] would include

THE representatives [illegible]
meeting in [illegible]
been [illegible]
[illegible] that all men [illegible]
[illegible] ever before [illegible]
[illegible] that disarmament is [illegible]
There is agreement [illegible]
[illegible]

Any workable program

abolition of all weapons

It must include nuclear

and biological weapons

the nations to retain enough

internal security

Arms control can be

under continuous monitoring

of total disarmament must be

safeguards. Each stage should

verified before the next stage

must be a realistic one, taking

establishment of inspection

agreement, and the time involved

production and eliminating

SIGNERS

Dr. Jerome Frank

Dr. Erich Fromm

Dr. Robert

Dr. Walter

Robert Gilmore

Rev. Donald

Dr. Paul

Dr. Dwight

Dr. Harold

Dr. Dana

Dr. Harold

Dr. Ernest

Dr. Dorothy

Dr. Harold

Dr. Ernest

Dr. Dorothy

Dr. Harold

Dr. Ernest

Dr. Dorothy

9/11/57

Party in the USSR mentioned he is leaving for Moscow on 9/12/57 and will have dinner with Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT on Saturday in Moscow.

1677

TRANSLATION FROM CZECH

"NOVA DOBA" (THE NEW ERA)

Motto: The right to work is the right to live.

August 21, 1959, issue.

WEEKLY NOTATIONS (page 1, column 1, summary)

The first part of this article quotes comments made by I. F. STONE regarding the KHRUSHCHEV visit to the U.S.A. He states that it will be a symbol of satisfaction for millions of people on earth to see the Russian statesman and the American President shake hands on the steps of the White House. The second paragraph states that the death of JOHN FOSTER DULLES brought about a change in U.S. foreign policy. Mr. DULLES objected to NIXON's visit to Russia and he also objected to inviting KHRUSHCHEV to visit in the United States. STONE's comments in this article are ended by stating that EISENHOWER's eight years as President will soon be history. All his mistakes will be forgotten if the President, who started his term in office by ending the war in Korea, will lay the foundation for peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union.

The last part of this article quotes comments made by WALTER LIPPMANN in the 'New York Herald Tribune.' These comments also pertain to the coming KHRUSHCHEV visit to the U.S.A.

THE REVOLT OF THE REACTIONARIES IN CUBA SUPPRESSED (page 1, column 2, summary)

This article appears to be a translation from an English language newspaper. The recent revolt against FIDEL CASTRO in Cuba is discussed in this article. It is pointed out that the followers of BATISTA were defeated in

TRANSLATED BY:

[redacted]

September 17, 1959

ENCLOS[redacted]

425

SOVIET EDUCATION IS MORE ADVANCED THAN EDUCATION IN AMERICA
(page 8, column 3, summary)

This article appears to be a translation from an English language newspaper. It quotes Admiral HYMAN D. RICKOVER as stating that Soviet education is more advanced than education in the United States. He is also quoted as stating that Poland is the country that has been devastated by war and that it will take a great many years to put that country back on its feet.

INVITATION TO THE PRESIDENT (page 8, column 3, summary)

The committee for a "healthy nuclear policy" has sent a telegram to the President asking for his promise that nuclear weapons will not be given to other countries, but will be retained by the United States. This telegram also asks for the outlawing of all future nuclear tests. This article emphasizes that nuclear weapons should not be given to West Germany. Among those who signed this telegram are: STEVE ALLEN, [illegible], [illegible], W. [illegible], Reverend [illegible], General [illegible] BUCHER, Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, [illegible], [illegible], LOUIS SUNFORD, CLARENCE [illegible], Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, NORMAN THOMAS, LOUIS [illegible], [illegible] WILLIAMS, and JERRY [illegible].

4/25

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/29/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: AFRICA DEFENSE AND AID FUND
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 11/16/59, made available a pamphlet entitled, "African Defense and Aid Fund," (ADAAF) "Bridge Between Two Continents," administered by the American Committee on Afric .

The following quotations are taken from this pamphlet:

2

[redacted]

"Initial listing of Sponsors for Africa Defense and Aid Fund. (An * indicates that the person is listed on previous communications put out by the American Committee on Africa.)

"Nelson Bengston
Mrs. Samuel Mc Crea Cavert
Norman Cousins
Rev. Henry Hitt Crane
Clark Mell Eichelberger
Fred Ferber
*Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick
Rabbi Israel Goldstein
Lorraine Hansberry
*Dr. George Edmund Haynes
*Harold Isaac
Hon. Jacob K. Javits
Dr. Mordecai Johnson
Emily Kimbrough
Rt. Rev. W. Appleton Lawrence
Rev. Henry Smith Leiper
Stanley Levison
Benjamin E. Mays
Frank Montero
*F. D. Patterson
Irving Pflaum
*Clarence E. Pickett
*Rt. Rev. James A. Pike
*A. Philip Randolph
Victor Reuther
*Jackie Robinson
*Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
*William X. Scheinman
Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.
*Rev. Ralph W. Sockman
Arthur B. Spingarn
Hope Stevens
Charles J. Symington
*Norman Thomas

Executive Secretary
*George M. Houser

Assistant
Ann Morrissett"

2

THE GREATER BOSTON COMMITTEE

for a

SANE NUCLEAR POLICY

request the pleasure of your company

at

SUNDAY DINNER with MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

on

Sunday afternoon, January 24, at 12:30 o'clock

in the Louis XIV Ballroom, Hotel Somerset, Boston

SENATOR LEVERETT SALTONSTALL will introduce Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mrs. Roosevelt will speak on "HOW TO STOP NUCLEAR TESTING."

Dr. Charles D. Coryell, Professor of Chemistry, M.I.T., will preside.

$5.00 per person RSVP on attached tearoff

To: The Greater Boston Committee
For a SANE Nuclear Policy
Box 75, Cambridge 38, Mass.

Telephone
University 8-8340

Please send me _____ tickets at $5.00 each for dinner with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, January 24, at 12:30 o'clock, Hotel Somerset, Boston, for which payment is enclosed.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

_____

[redacted] - 4

ENCLOSURE

SANE - BOSTON

Vol. 3, No. 1 Jan. 9, 1960

Published by The Greater Boston Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy
P. O. Box 75 Cambridge 38, Mass.
Russell Johnson, Secretary Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK BEFORE THE GREATER BOSTON COMMITTEE

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will speak at a Sunday dinner meeting of the Greater Boston Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy on Sunday, January 24, at 12:30 p.m., at the Hotel Somerset in Boston. Her subject will be:

How to Stop Nuclear Testing

She will be introduced by Senator Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts. All supporters of the Greater Boston Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, and any other persons interested, are invited to be present. Tickets for the Sunday dinner are obtainable at $5.00 each, from the office of the Greater Boston Committee at 130 Brattle St., Cambridge, or by mail addressed to P.O. Box 75, Cambridge 38.

BOTH SIDES URGED BY THOMAS E. MURRAY TO SCRAP H-BOMBS

In Pasadena, Calif., on Dec. 9, Thomas E. Murray, former Atomic Energy Commissioner, urged that both the United States and Russia dismantle nuclear weapons with a power equivalent of a million tons of TNT. Mr. Murray urged that the United States take the lead in the proposal and that the weapons be taken apart on "neutral territory" and "on a matching basis, weapons for equal weapon".

77% OF AMERICANS WANT TO CONTINUE THE H-BOMB TEST BAN

The Gallup Poll on Dec. 1 announced the results of a poll on continuing the ban on the testing of nuclear weapons, which President Eisenhower is currently continuing on a day-to-day basis. The question asked was:

> "The United States and Russia have made an agreement to stop testing H-bombs until the end of this year. Would you like to have this agreement continued next year, or not?

The results were:

YES	77%
NO	11%
No opinion	12%

PRESIDENT ENDS 14 MONTH BOMB TEST MORATORIUM
(Editorial)

The nuclear bomb test moratorium which expired Dec. 31 represented a small but clearly visible and positive direction in American foreign policy. Thomas Murray's statement above points further in the creative policy direction the President has rejected.

We regret the abandonment of this position for the apparent purposes of diplomatic bargaining. Our government's action may well lead not to an agreement to stop nuclear bomb tests, but only to stop atmospheric fallout-producing tests, while continuing the nuclear arms race.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF THE GREATER BOSTON COMMITTEE

Regular meetings of the Greater Boston Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy take place on the 2nd (and sometimes the 4th) Tuesday of each month, at 8:00 p.m. at 130 Brattle St., in Cambridge (in the library of the American Friends Service Committee). If you are interested in a Sane Nuclear Policy, you are invited to come.

[redacted] 4

8/21/47

Conf. letter to Director

On VE Day, ADAMS was at Hyde Park attending a ceremony by the grave of President ROOSEVELT at which time Mrs. ROOSEVELT asked ADAMS to send a greeting to GRAHAM on Hyde Park stationery in commemoration of VE Day. ADAMS sent the greeting and also sent some flowers along with the greeting.

36

FD-72
(8-9-54)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHICAGO	7-27-56	6/8,21,29;7/10, 14,16,17/56	

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
1 "LUDOVE NOVINY"	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Editorial office of "Ludove Noviny" located 1510 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois. Subject newspaper is printed by Praza Press, Inc., also located at above mentioned address.

"Ludove Noviny" claimed circulation of 3525 in March, 1956. Circulation of "Ludove Noviny" reported by informants as 2000 to 2200 in April of 1956 and 1975 in May of 1956.

Editorial policy continues to implement Communist Party line and support various organizations designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. "Ludove Noviny" also continues to support policies of Soviet Russia and Czechoslovakia. Slovak Book Store continues to be operated and owned by "Ludove Noviny."

IV. OTHER EXAMPLES IN WHICH THE "L/N" SUPPORTS THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND COMMUNIST PARTY FRONT GROUPS

A. SUPPORT OF COMMUNIST PARTY

"L/N", December 29, 1955,
Page 9, column 1

Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT has signed an appeal to President EISENHOWER asking for the release of the 16 Communists who are victims of the Smith Law. Forty-six other prominent Americans have also signed this appeal.

Bureau: DTS
FD-26 (8-1-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
ALBANY	NEW YORK	4/23/56	4/11,15,16/56

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
	CHARACTER OF CASE	

Synopsis:

Subject school granted provisional charter 11/17/32, and absolute charter 5/20/38, by NYS Board of Regents to operate as educational institution. Background information set forth.

-RUC-

DETAILS

On April 11, 1956, , Law Department, New York State Department of Education, advised that the Board of Regents granted the Little Red Schoolhouse on November 17, 1932, a provisional charter to operate as an educational institution. further advised that on May 20, 1938, the school was granted an absolute charter.

4

The following background information was obtained from perusal on subject school as made available by

In application for incorporation under Section 59 of educational law made June 13, 1932, the name of the proposed school was to be Little Red Schoolhouse, Incorporated; purpose for which such corporation is to be formed is to establish a small experimental school in which can be duplicated a typical public school situation discarding only such public school factors as are non-essential in an educational sense. The conditions which will be retained are large classrooms, low expenditures and a curriculum similar to public schools at large, the purpose of school is to be a non-stock organization; institution to be located at 196-198 Bleeker Street, Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York.

The organisational committee was listed as Mrs. Chairman.

Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

4

0-19 (11-22-55)

INDEXED-125

Mrs. Roosevelt Counsels Interracial Conference

By FRANCES LIDE

Concentration on one important goal at a time was urged by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday as the way to surmount barriers to human and civil rights.

Keynote speaker at the two-day Interracial Conference of Women now being held at the Willard Hotel, Mrs. Roosevelt warned against trying to do the same thing everywhere and everything at once in the fight for racial equality.

"I think you must be content to put your greatest emphasis on what you think is the most important thing in your area," she told delegates to the conference which is sponsored by the National Council of Negro Women.

"You will have to decide what you think is most important. But don't be divided in your efforts. If you are doing too many things at once you will lose the drive that is necessary."

Housing Important

The speaker said that complete desegregation in housing is one of the most important objectives to be sought in New York. "That must happen before we can have real desegregation in schools," she asserted amid applause.

"In the Southern States," she continued, "it seems to me that the right for protection in your right to vote should be the very first step. This is a Federal right, and I think ways could be found to have Federal supervision through local authorities."

She further suggested that the aid of churches might be enlisted in effecting "this important step."

Mrs. Roosevelt also stressed the adverse effect of segregation on this country's prestige in international affairs.

"All the world watches what happens in the United States," she said. "And everything that happens here is known throughout the world.

"One of the great barriers to leadership of the United States is that we are felt not to think of all people as being equal in all things.

"We will never be able to fight the Communist process satisfactorily unless we can solve this problem."

Several hundred women are attending the conference, arranged in connection with the council's 21st annual convention.

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, shared the program at yesterday's opening session.

Influence of Women

Dr. Johnson said women could have a profound influence in America and the world if they became aware of their potential strength and faced up to the problem of human relations.

The Supreme Court ruling that public school segregation is unconstitutional offers a special challenge to women, both as mothers and teachers, he said.

"It is the loving heart of the teacher that is going to be decisive in this," he contended.

Dr. Johnson criticized churches for their failure to take the lead in desegregating schools. Without identifying him further, he said one of the Supreme Court justices told him that "one of the great tragedies of America is that the Christian churches of America didn't precipitate this."

The speakers were presented by Mrs. William Thomas Mason, national president of the council.

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star A-7
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date NOV 17 1956

[redacted]

NOT RECORDED
NOV 23 1956

INDEXED-125

66 NOV 27 1956

Adlai Finds A Crack In The Right

UN Ambassador Stevenson [illegible]alized a time-honored quotation from American history and turned it on the ultra-conservatives amid the laughter of Americans for Democratic Action in the Hotel Astor last night.

"Looking at today's conservative leaders," he told the 800 persons at the ADA's 14th annual Roosevelt Day dinner, "the adage seems true—'I'd rather be right than President.'"

Stevenson's takeoff on Henry Clay's old line was one of the eight high points of a talk in which he said that the United States "is on a new frontier of change and uncertainty."

James A. Wechsler, editor of The Post, received a special citation at the dinner for his work on The Post, the old newspaper PM and the Nation magazine.

More Quips

Continuing to flavor his speech with quips, Stevenson labeled the work of America's right wingers "just one more case of personal emotion."

"There are in our elections today various brands of such thinking," the ambassador told an audience which included a number of other UN ambassadors and Eleanor Roosevelt. "If this nation ever put its trust on such brands, we shall be both red and dead."

Stevenson declared that "righteous indignation" of any sort after was the wrong way to conquer a problem. "Today's problems are big and complex," he said. "A really creative step is bound to offend some people and is not bound to succeed."

Fear and Hatred

Assistant Secretary of State Harlan Cleveland charged in a speech that the "extremists of our time share a fear and a hatred for the evolving world of the present period."

He branded "those who live in the radical right and the reactionary left" as "the most dangerous enemies" of President Kennedy's program of peaceful change."

Wechsler, in remarks after receiving his award from Harvard Prof. Samuel H. Beer, national ADA chairman, said "fighting liberalism" was not the other side of the coin of "green reaction" and called upon "those of us who are identified as extremist left to be obvious to attack and show our spirit and our fight."

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. POST

EDITION LATE CITY

DATED 2/2/62

PAGE 2

FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

EDITOR: JAMES WECHSLER

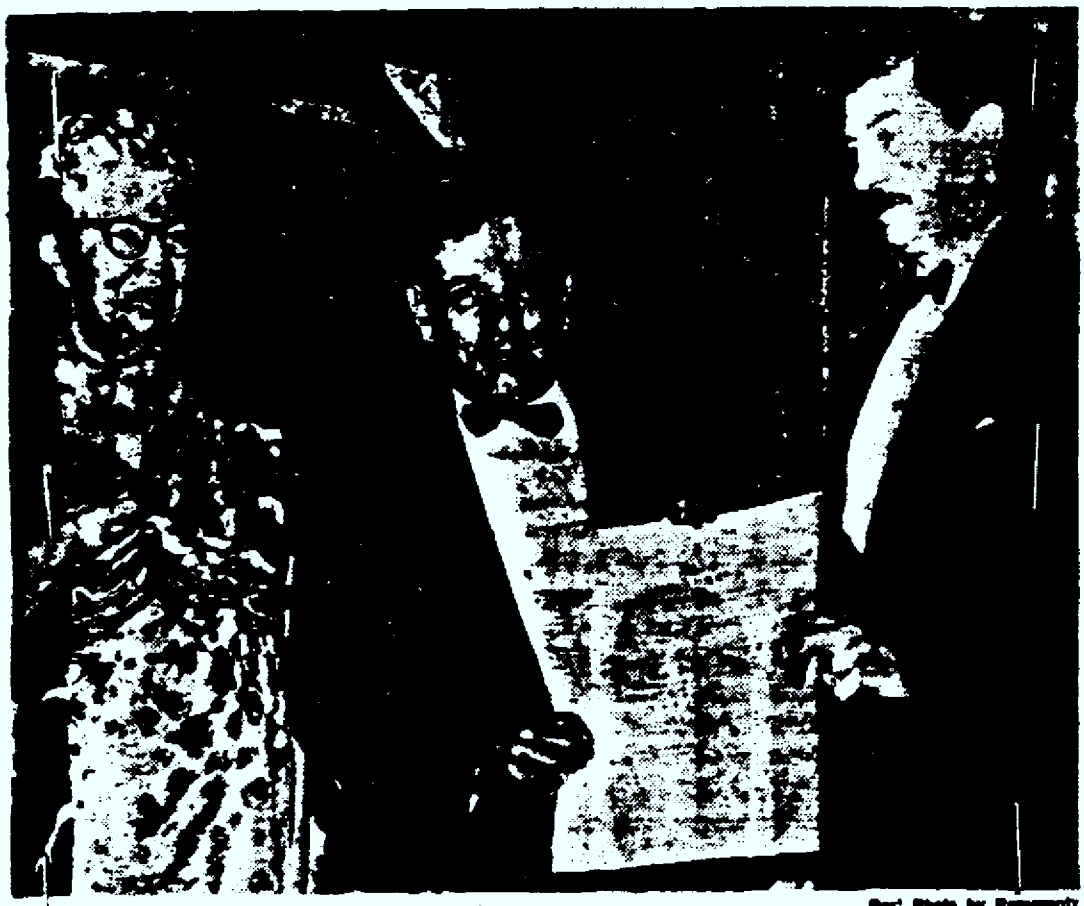
RE: [redacted]

A

NOT RECORDED
46 FEB 8 1962

278
FEB 8 1962

ADA Honors Wechsler



Post Photo by Pomerantz

James A. Wechsler (center), editor of The Post, is honored by Americans for Democratic Action. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and ADA Chairman Samuel Beer congratulated him.

0-19 (11-22-55)

Mrs. Roosevelt

Election Hints Democrats Will Become Stronger

CHICAGO — It is quite evident the people of the country repudiated the Republican Party while electing President Eisenhower by an overwhelming vote. This means that two years or four years from now the Republicans will not have the strength they had in this election.

At the same time, there will be room for great improvement in our state organization. Much more attention should now be paid to the suburban areas, where the vote is increasing. Even the New York City organization shows up as extremely weak. While there are some who believe that the Liberal Party ties the Democrats up with Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) and a too liberal point of view, others realize that many candidates would have lost without the Liberal Party vote. To lose its support would therefore be a serious drawback. Personally, I think the Democratic Party is due for a sad awakening if it is not as liberal as the Liberal Party. The only appeal the Democrats have is to liberals, since those who want to be really reactionary will obviously vote for the Republican Party.

¶ Housing

I was sorry to see that the state did not vote the bond issue for medium-priced housing. It is a good thing to continue building roads and I voted for both bond issues. But I feel that the housing bond issue was very much needed, for it is becoming harder and harder to get medium-priced housing. I think we should give more attention to housing together. Now that we must make the effort to have intergrated housing not only in slum areas but in the medium-priced areas. It is not likely we can accomplish it without some assistance from the state.

¶ Cancer

AT the recent annual meeting of the American Cancer Society 2800 men and women came to New York from all parts of the U. S. to "discuss, evaluate and plan" their continuing fight against cancer. It is good to know that the death rate from cancer has dropped significantly. Today one out of every three patients is being saved, which means that many each year are being saved from death by cancer.

The trouble is that this is not good enough, for we are told that actually this death rate should be cut in half. It is all a question apparently of early diagnosis and treatment, which should be available to more and more people. Of course, we need education—education of all kinds of people, not just of doctors and scientists.

There will be cancer drives this year all over the country to acquaint more people with the problem of cancer, and I hope that we will do well in the New York area.

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News 34
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date NOV 13 1956

[redacted] - A

NOT RECORDED
149 NOV 19 1956

71 NOV 20 1956

47 Liberals Urge U. S. To Avoid War Over Matsu

By the Associated Press

Forty-seven well-known Americans who call themselves liberals urged President Eisenhower today to "take immediate steps to extricate the United States and the world from the present menace of war in the Formosa Strait."

They called on the President to make clear in such negotiations that the United States will not commit its forces to the defense of Matsu and Quemoy "and will not permit them to become a cause of war."

Announcement of the telegram to Mr. Eisenhower was made by Americans for Democratic Action, which said the signers acted as individuals. ADA, claiming 45,000 members, calls itself an "independent, anti-Communist political organization" dedicated to the cause of liberalism.

Partial List of Signers

Among those listed as signers were Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Norman Thomas, veteran Socialist leader; W. P. Kennedy, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; author-commentator, Elmer Davis; Mrs. India Edwards, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Dr. Reinhold Neibuhr, Union Theological Seminary; the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, former pastor of Community Church, New York; Lloyd K. Garrison, New York attorney; Benjamin V. Cohen, former State Department adviser, and Harvard professors, Zechariah Chafee, jr.; Seymour E. Harris, Alvin Hansen and Arthur M. Schlesinger, jr.

Affirming their support of United States pledges to help defend Formosa and the Pescadores against any Chinese Communist attempt to invade Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist refuge, the 47 signers said the case of the offshore islands of Matsu and Quemoy is quite different.

Defense Not a "Must"

"We submit that the islands over which this threat arises are inseparable from the (Communist) mainland by reason of their situation and, as you observed some months ago, not essential for the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores," the telegram said.

The telegram asked Mr. Eisenhower to seek the co-operation of other free nations, through the United Nations or in direct talks, to join in seeking a solution "in accordance with international law which will remove the danger of war over the Quemoy and Matsu Islands."

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star 4-1
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror

Date: 4-19-55

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NOT RECORDED
126 MAY 11 1955

NOT RECORDED
130 APR 21 1955

MAY 13 1955

ADA Blasts McCarthy Again; G.O.P. Chairman Defends Him

By Allen Drury

Americans for Democratic Action elected a Wisconsin lawyer and a Harvard professor as co-chairmen for the next year and took a final swipe at Senator McCarthy before concluding their sixth annual convention at the Hotel Statler yesterday.

Elected to direct the liberal political group were James E. Doyle of Madison, Wisconsin Democratic State chairman, and Dr. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., professor of history at Harvard. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was elected honorary chairman.

Named to the ADA's executive board were Senator Morse, Independent, of Oregon; former Social Security Administrator Arthur J. Altmeyer; former Air Force Secretary Thomas K. Finletter; Leon Keyserling, head of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers; Frank Karelsen, Jr., of New York; David D. Lloyd, former administrative assistant to Mr. Truman; Telford Taylor, former head of the Small Defense Plants Administration; and Mrs. Quincy Wright of Massachusetts.

Ask for Repudiation.

In a resolution adopted at the closing session of the three-day meeting, the ADA called on President Eisenhower and other Republican leaders to repudiate Senator McCarthy. It said he and his allies "have much in common with the Communists they profess to oppose. Like Communists, their basic drive is toward conformity and their sole test of 'loyalty' is agreement with their conclusions."

The ADA charged that Republican leaders have "knuckled under" to the Wisconsin Republican, and asserted that the Democratic leadership "must not bury its head in the political sands in the hope that the McCarthy issue will somehow pass away."

It also urged religious and educational leaders to "stand firm in the face of this immoral and subversive attack and . . . continue to expose its essential un-Americanism."

In a similar statement issued in New York, directors of Freedom House also attacked the Wisconsin Senator for his "irresponsible" comments in reply to a recent speech by former British Prime Minister Clement Attlee, although they also criticized Mr. Attlee's statements as "ill-conceived."

McCarthy is Defended.

The Senator was defended by Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall, who said on a radio-television program that "We should be loath to attempt to smear him because he uses certain tactics which we may not approve, but at least it brings out situations which we all want to cure."

At its final session the ADA also heard James E. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, say the New Deal and Fair Deal have been succeeded by "the Staked Deal." And it adopted a domestic policy platform which also attacked the administration for its programs on natural resources, civil liberties, farm income, social security and fiscal policy.

It also charged that the administration has abandoned the concepts of full employment, high wages and expanding production embodied in the Employment Act of 1946.

[redacted]

NOT RECORDED
95 JUN 10 1953

Times-Herald ____
Wash. Post ____
Wash. News ____
Wash. Star ____
N.Y. Herald Tribune ____
N.Y. Mirror ____

Date: MAY 25 1953

97 JUN 11 1953

Lost Liberals Meet

Americans for Democratic Action Caught Between Truman, Wallace

By Doris Fleeson

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The lost liberals—the anti-Communist Americans for Democratic Action—met here over the week end to chart their political course in 1948.

They are hedged from the left by Henry Wallace. The tone of their convention was how bitterly they also feel betrayed from the right by President Truman. Labor Leader Walter Reuther put it into stinging words with an attack on "the growing and dangerous discrepancy between promises delivered and the performance behind those messages."

Doris Fleeson.

The liberals are on the barricades and their ability to affect the outcome next November hangs in the balance as they apportion blame for their plight.

Practically speaking the trouble is that they want what it now appears they cannot get this time—a presidential candidate to their liking. ADA will have no influence on the Republican convention since its membership is mainly Democratic. Because an incumbent President always is renominated if he so desires, ADA has no real power to alter the choice of Mr. Truman when the Democrats meet.

Protest Vote Impossible.

At the same time, Mr. Wallace has robbed them of the ordinary resource of political dissidents—the protest vote. ADA leaders freely attack Mr. Wallace as a captive of the Communists and denounce his party as a Communist device to degrade and divide the liberal movement. They are cheered for it and few cling now to the notion that Mr. Wallace means well.

Yet as the leaders prepared to preach the gospel that politics is the art of the possible, they have fallen into a stubborn animosity toward the President that is bent on expression. The question is how far that release of emotions can safely go and still permit them later to get their votes to the polls in his behalf.

It is the reverse of the liberal problem with Mr. Wallace. Liberals so long said Mr. Wallace to the country as the champion of the common man that they are having extreme difficulty unselling him as a fellow-traveler. If they unsell Mr. Truman too vigorously, they may find they cannot sell him next November if and when they [illegible]

Leaders are Rebuffed

These practical considerations are to the fore with such ADA spokesmen as Mrs. Roosevelt, Wilson Wyatt, Paul Porter and Leon Henderson. The undercurrents of the gathering showed in the rebuffs dealt them.

Mrs. Roosevelt championed universal military training. It was disapproved, putting ADA in bed with Senator Taft and Mr. Wallace on that issue. The Wyatt steering committee tried to negotiate an innocuous resolution postponing campaign discussions until after the major parties had nominated their candidates. A tart declaration demanding action on major issues was substituted.

That ADA members should be sensitive to Mr. Truman was hardly anticipated. Mr. Reuther voiced their complaint that Mr. Truman does not deliver but surrounds himself increasingly with conservatives. To this they appear to have added an intensely personal resentment that he so thoroughly ignores them, taking it for granted that they have no place else to go. This is an echo from the South on the civil-rights controversy—Southerners say in exactly the same tone that the President pays no attention to them because he thinks they have no place else to go. That it is, realistically, the approximate truth, does not make it more palatable to either of the two different embattled factions.

(Released by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

[redacted]

RECORDED & INDEXED F B I

74 APR 1 1948

EX-89

WASHINGTON STAR
Page 9 Sec A

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

DATE: June 26, 1957

FROM :

SUBJECT:

Miss Adams communicated with the Bureau by letter 6-7-57 requesting Bureau advice as to whether she should include in a book, which she was writing, an episode concerning the Bureau's investigation of an alleged Nazi, Andrew J. Hercha, Jr.

The New York Division by letter 6-18-57 was instructed to have two Agents contact Miss Adams and advise her of what our file reflected as indicated above.

The New York Division has transmitted a letter dated 6-24-57 advising that subject was interviewed on 6-21-57 by Bureau Agents, who advised her of the true facts in the Hercha matter. She told the Agents Mrs. Roosevelt had told her that President Roosevelt was not dissatisfied with Mr. Hoover's personal handling of the case but was critical of the work of some Agents in the field. She also said Mrs. Roosevelt sent to her through the mail an official copy of a confidential memorandum from the Director to Mrs. Roosevelt in which the Director stated that he had been called to the White House twice to discuss the Hercha case. Miss Adams said that this memorandum is in the hands of Isaac Don Levine, who is "shaping up" her forthcoming book.

84

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/21/57

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT:

On 6/21/57. Miss ADAMS was contacted by SAS at her residence, 311 W. 95th Street, New York City, where she resides with a She was advised of all of the points mentioned in ReBulet. She remarked that she was grateful for the Bureau's acknowledgement of her letter and that she was very surprised to hear that President Roosevelt had never discussed the results of the Andrew J. Hercha, Jr. case with the Director. She said, "That is not the way it was handed to me." She said that Mrs. Roosevelt had told her that the President was not dissatisfied with Mr. Hoover's personal handling of the case but was critical of the work of some agents in the field.

Franklin D. R.

Miss ADAMS said that Mrs. Roosevelt became involved in a dispute with Westbrook Pegler over the Hercha case and asked her to do some "leg work" for her. This involved visiting the office of the DAILY WORKER to get affidavits as well as traveling in Pennsylvania to get affidavits from employees of the Baldwin Locomotive plant. Miss Adams said that when she turned over the results of her work to Mrs. Roosevelt the latter told her not to answer any telegrams or letters from the FBI because President Roosevelt wanted to talk to the Director first. She said that she made herself unavailable and about ten days later received a telephone call from the President who told her, "It is all right now. You can see the Boy Scouts."

Miss ADAMS said that Mrs. ROOSEVELT sent to her through the mail an official copy of a confidential memorandum from the Director to Mrs. Roosevelt, in which the Director stated that he had been called to the White House twice to discuss the Hercha case. Miss ADAMS said that this memo, as well as all her papers, is in the hands of ISAAC DON LEVINE who is

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Letter to Director
NY [redacted]

6/24/57

"shaping up" her forthcoming book. [redacted]

The Bureau will be advised of any further information on this subject which comes to the attention of this office.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

DATE: June 14, 1957

FROM :

SUBJECT:

Josephine Truslow Adams, who was associated with high-ranking Communist Party officials and with communist front groups during the period from 1940 to 1946 and who has publicly been identified as the liaison agent between Earl Browder and President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, has written to the Director under date of 6-7-57. She indicates she is writing a book which will be in the hands of her publishers on 7-1-57.

In her letter, Miss Adams indicates she desires to be advised whether the Bureau has any objection to the inclusion in the book of an episode concerning an FBI investigation of Andrew J. Hercha, Jr. Miss Adams indicates that the FBI investigation furnished to Mrs. Roosevelt "more or less cleared Hercha" of any Nazi connections, that President Roosevelt was displeased with the investigation, and he called the Director to the White House twice to discuss it. Miss Adams adds that Mrs. Roosevelt asked her to conduct investigation of Hercha.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

DATE: 1-7-57

FROM :

SUBJECT:

The papers contain correspondence between Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Adams.

Of interest is a letter from the Director dated August 9, 1944, addressed to Miss Adams acknowledging a communication which Miss Adams addressed to Mrs. Roosevelt pointing out that the information she furnished was of primary interest to the War and Navy Departments.

65

The White House
WASHINGTON

December 2, 1943

Dear Miss Adams:

I have your other letter with the clipping. Mr. Baldwin is not a politician. Has his appointment been good or bad?

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 2, 1943

Dear Miss Adams:

I did mean John F. Davis and I am glad to know it is not the same man.

I agree with most of your letter and think it is a good idea.

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

Mrs Franklin D. Roosevelt

D.C.

UNITY for VICTORY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 18, 1943.

Dear Miss Adams:

I happen not to want to see Mr. Lovett go because he has done a grand job. I do not like American Communists because they have caused a great deal of trouble here and did all they could to hamper us before Germany went into Russia. Now that it suits their purpose they co-operate. I am all for helping Russia defeat Hitler but nevertheless I do not want American Communists working here against the good of our country at any time.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

NEW YORK NOV 19 3-PM 1943

BUY WAR SAVINGS BONDS

Miss Josephine Adams,

431 Riverside Drive,

New York, New York.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 18, 1943

Dear Miss Adams:

I was very glad to get your letter and of course I believe you.

I think you are very brave, but I do hope you will do nothing that will endanger you.

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D.C.
DEC 2
8:30PM
1943

MAIL
EARL
FOR
CHRISTM

Miss Josephine A. Adams
451 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y.

Copy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

January 6, 1943

Personal and Confidential Special Messenger

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I want to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 31, 1942, transmitting at the suggestion of the President a letter received by you from Miss Josephine T. Adams. It is noted that Miss Adams refers to a letter, stated to be bitterly antiunion and antiadministration, which Westbrook Pegler caused to be printed on November 27, 1942. The author of this letter, according to Miss Adams, is indicated to be pro-Nazi and on the basis of affidavits prepared by "Baldwin workers" to have Bund connections.

Apropos of this matter, the President in our conversation on December 10, 1942, advised me of a letter received by you from Miss Adams who had, in turn, received a communication from one [redacted] indicating that the latter was in possession of certain information concerning Pegler. This information was stated by [redacted] to be of such character as to prove that Pegler gets some of his material from "out and out Nazis".

As a result of this information, [redacted] was interviewed at which time it was determined that he had no significant data to offer apart from the fact that while employed by the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia, Penna. some of the employees of this company indicated that another employee stated to be pro-Nazi had boasted of having written a letter which appeared in Pegler's column. [redacted] observed that the particular article by Pegler which incorporated the letter signed a "Tank Worker" appeared during the latter part of November 1942 in a Philadelphia newspaper. I have previously supplied Major General Edwin M. Watson for the President's consideration a copy of Pegler's column of November 28, 1942, as it appeared in the Washington Daily News. A review of Pegler's articles for the latter part of November indicated that this was the only column which approximated that which [redacted] appeared to have in mind.

I have also previously supplied General Watson with a photostatic copy of an article bearing the caption "Pegler Does Hitler-Admirer's Ammunition to Attack Arms Workers. This article was written by Walter Lowenfels and appeared in the Worker, Sunday edition of the Daily Worker, for December 20, 1942. This article related that "it was not difficult to trace this treacherous pro-Nazi letter from Pegler's column to Baldwin's tank shop". Going on the article identified one Andrew Herema "who had long been suspected of pro-Nazism by the other workers" as the author of the letter.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 26, 1941

My dear Miss Adams:

Your letter of the 19th and the clipping you enclosed have been received. I shall be glad to give them to Mrs. Roosevelt at the first opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Miss Josephine Truslow Adams
2125 Cherry Street
Philadelphia
Pennsylvania

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Hyde Park, New York
August 11, 1941

Dear Miss Adams:

Thank you very much for sending me the charming painting. I am delighted to have it and plan to hang it with another of your paintings which was given to me by Esther Lane.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

WASHINGTON

HYDE PARK
AUG
1941
N. Y.

Miss Josephine Truslow Adams
506 Penfield Building
Juniper and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia
Pennsylvania

VAL-KILL COTTAGE
HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNTY
NEW YORK

December 18, 1954

Dear Miss Adams:

Thank you for your letter which I read with much interest. I shall be delighted to receive a copy of your book and look forward to it.

With my every good wish for a joyous holiday season,

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 13, 1944

Dear Miss Adams:

I think you should know that your letters go directly to the President. What then happens I do not know.

I hope you have a good summer's rest and I am glad to hear that you will go back to a college in the autumn.

Sincerely yours,

Thank Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

POKEEPSIE
JUL 15
12 M
1944
N.Y.

Miss Josephine Truslow Adams
~~Hillburn~~
New York

431 Riverside Drive
New City

Letter mearly lost because [redacted] debut went me

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 5, 1944.

My dear Miss Adams:

Mrs. Roosevelt has asked me to thank you for your letter of June 27th with its enclosure which she was interested to see.

Very sincerely yours,

Malvina C. Thompson

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt.

Miss Josephine C. Adams
431 Riverside Drive
New York, New York.

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

Miss Josephine C. Adams

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

JFB:TD

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
January 20, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re:

INTRODUCTION

Further, according to Miss Adams exhibited at the party a typewritten copy of a "two page letter" which she stated was sent to Mrs. Roosevelt by the Bureau under date of January 5, 1943, in reply to a letter from Mrs. Roosevelt to the Bureau. Miss Adams indicated that she had received this copy from Mrs. Roosevelt and that at the time the copy was given to her Mrs. Roosevelt made a very uncomplimentary remark regarding you. Miss Adams also stated that Mrs. Roosevelt made uncomplimentary remarks concerning Attorney General Biddle and, in addition, quoted to Miss Adams supposedly uncomplimentary remarks made by the President to Mrs. Roosevelt concerning you, the content of which remarks labeled you as a Fascist and "Himmler-like."

COPIES DESTROYED 4-23-58

Miss Adams quoted the last paragraph in the copy which she had in her possession, according to , and from the quotation given by , it is practically identical with the last paragraph of the Bureau's letter to Mrs. Roosevelt dated January 5, 1943.

FOR DEFENSE
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

13

LETTER FROM MRS. ROOSEVELT

By letter dated December 31, 1942, Mrs. Roosevelt forwarded at the suggestion of the President a copy of a subsequent letter relative to this same matter received by Mrs. Roosevelt from Josephine Truslow Adams. In the content of her letter to Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Adams again referred to the letter from "a tank worker" which Pegler caused to be printed in his article

published on November 27, 1942. Miss Adams indicated that this "tank worker" is pro-Nazi and on the basis of affidavits of workers at the Baldwin Locomotive Works (which she did not furnish to Mrs. Roosevelt) this worker had Bund connections. Miss Adams in that same communication to Mrs. Roosevelt stated that she hoped to develop further information concerning this matter. In this connection she wrote "also Sam Darcy is back there and would help if he could since he knows many Baldwin workers." (It is noted that Sam Darcy is Secretary of District #3, COMMUNIST PARTY, USA). Miss Adams herself is, of course, known to have rather definite connections with organizations which have been fronts for the Communist Party, USA.

REPLY TO MRS. ROOSEVELT

On January 5, 1943, a memorandum was prepared for you outlining the above data and attaching a letter of reply to Mrs. Roosevelt. This letter set forth the information available in the files of the Bureau regarding the matter and included the interview with Hercha and the investigation conducted with regard to him. Mrs. Roosevelt was also informed of the letter which had previously been forwarded to Major General Watson at the White House.

This letter to Mrs. Roosevelt consisted of three pages. The final sentence of this letter ran over onto the top of the third page, and since it appears to be pertinent in view of the quotation made by Josephine Truslow Adams at the party reported on by [redacted] it is set out below:

> "I hope that the foregoing information will be of assistance to you in considering the substance of Miss Adams' letter which I am returning to you herewith."

CONCLUSION

According to the report of [redacted] and as pointed out previously in this memorandum, the quotation by Miss Adams of the last sentence from the copy which she had in her possession appears to be identical with the last sentence of the letter sent to Mrs. Roosevelt on January 5, 1943.

Respectfully,

[redacted]

Attachment

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